

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

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BIRTHS.

On the 2nd August, at Wuchow, the wife of P. F. HAUSER, H.B.M. Consul, of a son.

On the 12th August, at "Biarritz," Singapore, the wife of W. PATCHETT, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th July, at Shanghai, Mr. H. FEER, interpreter attached to the French Consulate-General at Shanghai, to Mademoiselle MARIE LOUISE, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel JEAN EMILE OLIVEAU.

On the 5th July, at the English Church, Odessa, by the Rev. Arthur Stevens, JOHN DILL ROSS, only son of the late Captain John Dill Ross, of Singapore, to ELLEN MARGARETHA, youngest daughter of J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Odessa, and formerly of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

At Vladivostok, on the 30th July, SARAH JANE HAZEL (YOUNG), the wife of Dr. JAMES A. GREIG, medical missionary, Kirin.

At Balik Pulau, Penang, on the 12th August, 1900, ELIZABETH JANE MARY (Betsy), the dearly beloved wife of E. L. M. DE SOUZA, aged 54 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 13th August, MARGARET MONTGOMERY, relict of the late James SMITH, aged 48 years.

At No. 17, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 13th August, 1900, CUTHBERT HODGSON, aged 40 years.

On the 14th August, 1900, at Z 195, Miller Road, Shanghai, CARLOTA MARIA CERQUEIRA DA COSTA, aged 67 years.

On the 23rd inst., Lieut.-Col. M. R. RYAN, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps, Principal Medical Officer, China and Hongkong, aged 48 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 19th July arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, on the 19th August (31 days); the Canadian mail of the 30th July arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 21st August (22 days); and the German mail of the 23rd July arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Preussen*, on the 22nd August (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The news of the week from the north will be found in the telegrams from our correspondents on p. 140.

The repairs to the U.S. battleship *Oregon*, now in dock at Kure, will, it is understood, take about a month to complete.

Two young Siamese princes, selected by the King of Siam, are on the way from Bangkok to Europe to be trained in the German Army.

Rear-Admiral Skrydloff, who has been appointed commander of the Russian Pacific Squadron, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

The Russian Government are sending two first-class cruisers, one ironclad, two transport ships, and ten torpedo-boats to strengthen their Pacific squadron.

The Red Cross Society at St. Petersburg has despatched a Field Hospital with 200 beds, with surgeons and Sisters of Mercy, to Odessa, for the Far East.

The chief Signal Service Officer of the United States has given instructions for the fitting up of wireless telegraph stations in the harbours of the Philippines.

H.M.S. *Esk* is in the Old Dock, Shanghai, undergoing an extensive overhaul. Her commission will shortly expire. Her present crew when relieved will most likely be sent up North for duty.

Mr. Th. Collmann, the Adviser to the Siamese Post and Telegraph Department, has been promoted to be Inspector-General in that department. The appointment is for five years. The post is a new one.

The 3,000 martini rifles, with bayonets, accoutrements and 1½ million rounds of ammunition, required for the possible armaments of British subjects in treaty ports in China, and for local levies, were despatched with the Ordnance Field Park in the *Matiana*, now on her passage from Calcutta.

The Telegraph Companies informed us on the 22nd inst. that a cable has been laid between Chefoo and Taku and is now opened for traffic, the present Chinese landline rates being maintained. Until further notice it will be advisable to address telegrams for Tientsin and beyond to care of the respective forts at Taku.

A letter from Amoy mentions that there are a number of natives of Foochow at that port and adds that they wear a kind of badge and that they are armed. The badge would denote that they belong to some secret society or organised band of some sort. Eleven of them have been arrested. Their appearance at Amoy points to their having found that they were being too closely watched in Foochow to make it worth their while to remain.

A telegram from Mr. Komura, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, to the Japanese Foreign Office, states that an Imperial Ordinance was issued on the 4th inst. decreeing that, as the affairs in China required a special appropriation of money, the Russian Government has been obliged to raise the Customs Tariff, and that the existing Customs Tariff on the goods imported into Russia would be raised by between 10 and 50 per cent. The telegram added that the rate of duty on rugs and earthenware had been raised by 30 per cent., and the rate on silk, porcelain, and ivory by 10 per cent. No change has been made in the duty charged on other Japanese goods. The Imperial Ordinance took effect on the 5th inst.

The American authorities in the Philippines have arranged to isolate all the lepers from the islands in three islets near the port of Cebu. To make room for the lepers, all the inhabitants of the islets will be removed to Cebu.

There are at present two naval hospitals at Nagasaki for the reception of wounded and invalided officers and men. One is the Russian hospital, in which there are now five officers and 27 men under medical treatment. The other is the French hospital, temporarily opened in the French convent, in which 90 officers and men are being treated.

On the 23rd inst. expressions of regret were general throughout Hongkong when it became known that Lieut.-Col. Ryan, the Principal Medical Officer of the army for Hongkong and China, had passed away at about ten o'clock that morning at the Hongkong Club, where he had rooms. The deceased had not been well for some four or five weeks, being troubled with fever, and latterly he experienced an attack of pneumonia. On Wednesday it was observed that his condition was serious and a constant watch was kept over him. During the night he sank gradually, and in the morning succumbed, at the age of 48. The Colonel had only been in the Colony since the commencement of the year, but notwithstanding his short residence amongst us he had already made his presence felt, being one of the most valuable and energetic members of the Sanitary Board, to which he was appointed by the Government at the beginning of March. It was at his suggestion that the Board decided to hold committee meetings of the whole Board with the primary object of considering a comprehensive scheme of sanitary reform for the Colony, which he undertook to draw up, and which the Government invited the Board to submit to them. The funeral took place at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The hospital ship *Carthage* arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd inst., and has attracted much attention, she being a conspicuous object with her white hull and the red cross displayed on her funnels, bows and stern. She has undergone considerable internal alterations, and good and comfortable accommodation has been provided for 15 British officers, 15 British soldiers and 90 Native soldiers. The beds, 6 feet 3 inches by 3 feet, are fitted with copper spring-mattresses and mosquito-curtains, and over each is an invention of Captain Holland, I.M.S., consisting of a small trapeze arrangement so that the patient wishing to rise to a sitting position may assist himself by means of hanging bars. There is an operating room, dispensaries, disinfecting room, washing rooms and accommodation for British, Hindoos and Mahomedans, so that they will not interfere with each other's arrangements. She is fully equipped for six months' service. The following comprise the establishment of the ship:—British Section—Captain C. G. Spencer, R.A.M.C., in charge; Assistant Surgeon E. J. Noronha, Nursing Sisters A. M. Waterhouse and Hill, Pack Store Sergeant F. Ripton, 1st Norfolk Regiment; Nursing Orderlies Privates Townsend, E. Lang, E. Attison and S. Hall, 1st Norfolk Regiment, and seven men, Army Hospital Corps. Native Section—Major W. A. Sykes, I.M.S., in charge; Captain W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, I.M.S.; three hospital assistants, one havildar, ten regimental orderlies and thirteen men of the Commissariat Department.

THE RELIEF OF PEKING.

(Daily Press, 21st August.)

Considering the number and variety of the troops engaged, the late advance on Peking may well be considered an unique phenomenon in military history. It certainly speaks well for the temper of the troops that within ten days from the date of the Peitsang fight the Allies actually passed through the gates of the Capital. Independently of the difficulty in uniting together so many differing nationalities, each drilled to separate tactics and obeying different leaders, it is well to remember that the country through which the forces had to pass is one of no ordinary difficulty. The plain from Taku as far as Hosiwu at no very distant period formed the north-east extremity of the Gulf of Pechili, which even within historical times extended far beyond its present limits. Into this inland sea descend a number of rapid streams, or rather torrents, of which the principal in the region with which we are immediately concerned are the Peiho, the Hwenho and the Hutoho. These rivers have a common character, as all rising in the great plateau of Mongolia, here however connecting with the highlands of Shansi. This plateau forms the fringe of the great rainless district of Central Asia, and according to the season its hydrography varies greatly. In the winter months this great continental area, far removed as it is from the sea, is for the most part rainless, but in summer a very different state of things prevails. The intense reverberation of the sun on the deserts of Central Asia produces a marked vacuum, and from the Indian and Pacific Oceans there sets in a constant flow of moisture-laden air, which becoming condensed on the edges of the fringing mountain ranges of Pechili pours down in torrents of rain. These rivers partake of two natures according to the season, varying from sluggish streams to swift running and silt-laden torrents, restless of control, and often bursting their banks and carrying away bridges or any other obstacle that may stand in the way of their impetuous floods. Ages ago the Chinese embanked these wayward streams, and the long lines of dykes crossing one another in every direction are a monument of patient toil and industry. Like most things connected with the Chinese, while monuments of industry, they have been put up in total ignorance of any but the most rudimentary hydraulic laws, and it is difficult to say whether the plain of Tientsin suffers more from the vagaries of the rivers, or from the ill-planned and ill-constructed dykes of the Chinese, which everywhere keep up the escaping waters till the greater part of the district consists of little more than a series of shallow lakes, preventing all cultivation, and yielding no better harvest than a few poorly conditioned fish. But the ignorance of the Chinese has had a worse effect; naturally tortuous as are the rivers, the Chinese by their embankments have exaggerated this tendency, with the object of diminishing the speed of the currents. The consequence is that the rivers in flood-time heavily laden with silt, are forced to deposit it on their beds, with the result that the channels are raised over the adjacent country, and the entire drainage of an area of over 15,000 square miles is detrimentally affected; and what might, and ought to, be a fertile country is now nothing better than a pestilential swamp, inhabited by a miserable peasantry, and in spite of abundant supplies of water always liable to famine when a lesser rainfall than usual occurs. Such is the country which

the associated troops have had to pass through on their road to Peking. As long as the rivers are full of water it only needs the cutting of a bank to flood the entire country between the adjacent dykes, and this opportunity repeats itself at every advance. For some years back neglect, possibly mixed with worse motives, has been acting detrimentally on the channel of the Peiho, which, till some three or four years ago, was navigable for the ordinary steamers up to the bund at Tientsin. What between neglecting to remove obstacles, and endeavouring to carry on the water impounded by cutting the dykes whenever a pressure greater than usual occurred, the body of the water carried down by the rivers has been diverted from the main channels, with the result that the bed deprived of its usual scour has risen so high as to render the channel useless for purposes of navigation. This slight description of the natural difficulties in the way of the Relief Column will serve to show what a task has been performed. Matters of course might have been much worse. The *N.-C. Daily News* special correspondent indeed wrote from Hosiwu: "Our march here has really been an easy one, for there has been no organised effort on the part of the Chinese to stop us in the field. They were about to divert the river when the troops reached Hosiwu, and it was extremely fortunate we were able to stop them." A widespread flooding of the country would have caused a further delay by the destruction of fodder and provisions, so that the whole force locked up in this swampy and impossible district would have been entirely dependent on outer sources for its supplies from day to day. The Relief Force was further lucky in meeting apparently with no difficulties on its arrival at Peking itself. The defences of the Capital are of the old-world type, and can offer no serious difficulty to a force armed with modern artillery; but they present difficulties of their own, which are not to be underrated. In the first place the space included within the walls is some eighteen square miles in area; and the circumference of the outer walls amounts to, say, twenty miles odd, so that practically an investiture of the city with the available force would have been out of the question. Doubtless an army that had learnt the art in South Africa would find the walls of Peking present no more formidable obstacle than many of the kopjes successfully stormed by the British troops there; but the troops which relieved Peking were not old battalions inured to this style of warfare, but comparatively unskilled levies of differing nationality. We have indeed every reason to be thankful that the enemy lost heart after Yangtsun, and offered no further serious opposition to the march of the Allies. Otherwise we should have had to mourn the loss of many more brave lives, and the relievers might even have been too late for that rescue which they have so happily effected.

There has been a most unusual increase this year in the tenders for the Opium and Spirit Farms in the Straits Settlements. They are: Singapore \$238,500, being an increase of \$83,500; Johore \$60,000, with an increase of \$3,600; Penang \$125,000 with an increase of \$3,600, and Malacca \$20,200, an increase of \$4,500.

On the evening of the 15th instant about 1,000 men turned out for the parade of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The units on parade were the Artillery, A. & B. Co's, the Reserves, American, German, French and Japanese Companies, the Naval Brigade, Customs Company, and Ambulance Company. The Light Horse were not present. This is the first occasion on which the French Company had their parade with the British.

THE MISSIONARY OUTRAGES.

(Daily Press, 18th August.)

Apart from the very serious outrage committed by or with the permission or sanction of the Chinese Government or Authorities at Peking, in killing the German Minister in the streets of that city and the murderous attack on the Foreign Legations, resulting in about one hundred and fifty of the inmates being killed or wounded, and the remainder being kept for some two months in a state of peril and suspense indescribable, there is a long bill to be settled for a terrible series of massacres and murders, any one of which is sufficient to shock civilisation. We leave for the present out of account the murders of Belgian engineers in May at Paoting-fu and the subsequent massacre in July of the other foreigners remaining there, and will just briefly consider missionary murders alone. Had these occurred at any other time, the whole of Christendom would have been wild with indignation; Western civilisation would have stood aghast. But in the shock of arms, and the excitement with which the mystery which has so long hung over the fate of hundreds of foreigners shut up in the British Legation at Peking, where the tragedy and the heroism of Lucknow are being enacted over again, the dismal fate of some scores of martyred, tortured, and tormented missionaries has been relegated to a secondary position in the interest of the public, the attention of Cabinets, and the operations of the relieving armies. Nevertheless it is not too much to say that China has in this case, as in past outrages of the same sort, been true to her character for barbarism, cruelty, and inhumanity. Neither age nor sex has had power to stay the ferocious hand of the Chinese savage when let loose on unoffending and helpless prey against whom his prejudices and passions have been excited by vile, wanton, and wicked libels and mis-statements.

The anti-missionary crusade, started by the Boxer fanatics, fanned by the gentry, and sanctioned and encouraged by a section of the officials, among whom the bloodthirsty Prince Tuan, his henchman Li Ping-heng, and the Governor of Manchuria, have achieved an unenviable pre-eminence, seems to have claimed its first victims in May last, when the Revs. C. ROBINSON and H. V. NORMAN, missionaries sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, were killed by a mob at Yungching, a town about twenty miles from Paoting-fu, the provincial capital of Chihli. For this crime, we believe, no reparation has been made, no punishment inflicted on the authors. The Bowers were even then said by the officials to be out of hand, and before the question could be settled the storm had burst over the capital. The next event of the kind recorded was the shocking murder, on the 3rd July, of Mgr. GUILLON, Bishop of Euménie, Fathers EMONET, CORBEL, BOURGEOIS, and VEUILLEMON, and two Sisters of Mercy, all belonging to the French Mission Etrangères at Moukden, the capital of Manchuria. The details of this atrocity to hand are rather sparse, but they are more than sufficiently horrifying. The missionaries were not struck down in the attack on the Mission premises, but after capture they were deliberately roasted to death, the Governor of Moukden being a spectator of the barbarous act. This infamy was perpetrated by the officials themselves, who were obeying the orders of the usurpers at Peking. Shortly after the above terrible tragedy, information reached us, subsequently confirmed by an escaped priest, of the murder at Hengchou, on the Siang river, in Hunan pro-

vince, of another Roman Catholic Bishop and three of his co-workers. It seems that Monsignor FANTOSALI, and the members of the Italian Mission at this place, were suddenly attacked and the bishop and three priests, together with a number of their converts were brutally murdered. Father SETTE, who was at an out-station at the time, was warned by a convert, and, by the aid of some of the Christians, made his escape by travelling inside a coffin, in which strange shelter he ultimately reached Canton. A telegram was received a few days later to the effect that five more missionaries had been massacred at Hsian-fu in Shansi, but only the bald fact was recorded. About the same time came the distressing intelligence that Miss WHITCHURCH and Miss SEARELL, of the China Inland Mission, had been cruelly murdered at Hsiao-I-hsien, in the same province, but how these poor women met their death has yet to be ascertained. Meantime the epidemic of hate and thirst for Christian blood had spread southwards, for on the 28th July a furious mob assailed the China Inland Mission station at Chuchou, in Chekiang province, and despite the efforts of the local officials (some of whom are said to have been killed by the rioters) broke into the premises and massacred nine of the missionaries. This is, so far as we know—and we only wish we were in a position to say we knew the worst—the tale of slaughter for July, but it has been already supplemented during the present month. Early in August the murder of Fathers GEORJON and LERAY, of the French Mission, was announced from Northern Manchuria, where those who failed to escape to the Treaty ports seems to have been hunted down with ruthless pertinacity; and later the massacre, at Taining-fu, in south-east Chihli, of the Rev. Fathers FINCK, GAUDISSART, NEVEUX, CEZARD, GISSINGER, and KIEFFER was reported. It is too much to hope that we have received even the bare list of casualties in this crusade; and the details are, it is to be feared, wholly sickening and heart-rending.

Naturally, the Powers representing the various victims will exact an account from the Chinese Government for these shameful barbarities, but the satisfaction to be gained by the usual execution of more or less innocent coolies or irresponsible rioters must necessarily be of a very modified character. The indemnity to be paid for destruction of premises and as compensation to sufferers or survivors is also hardly worth consideration. It cannot recall the lives that have been sacrificed; it cannot atone for the suffering that has been caused to the victims and their friends. The question arises, or perhaps will arise, when a settlement is being negotiated—What guarantees can be obtained from any future Chinese Government against the recurrence of these outrages against missionaries, which have for the past thirty years been so frequent and so shocking? It is often stated, and with more or less truth, that the populace can be restrained if the mandarins wish to restrain it. It is notoriously the fact that the mob have in almost all cases been incited to riot and bloodshed by scandalous slanders scattered broadcast over the country by evil-disposed *litterati*, and that many attacks upon missions have been first engineered by the local gentry. There are undoubtedly cases in which it has been clearly proved that the local officials were not directly to blame, and in some instances they have endeavoured to disperse the mob, while they have personally protected the missionaries. These instances are not common, we regret to say, and it must be

admitted that both the missionaries and their converts are disliked by the officials generally. This matter of the protection of missionaries and their converts is one of the problems that will have to be solved when the day of reckoning with the Chinese usurpers comes. It is not an easy one. The relentless persecution of Christians, which has been carried on of late, has unquestionably embittered the natives, and it may be found difficult to arrange for the safety of the missionaries in the interior. We are loth to advise anything that would even savour of a backing down, for the present is certainly not the time to make concessions of any kind to China, either to save her face, respect her feelings, or allow for her prejudices. But for the sake of our common humanity, would it not be better, for the present at least, for the missionaries to withdraw from all parts of the Central Kingdom which are more than a day's journey from a Treaty Port? Is the desire for the martyr's crown so laudable after all? Its attainment can only be reached by the blood-guiltiness of others, and why put temptation in the way of miserable creatures who might otherwise go through their common daily rounds without ever committing the capital offence? Let the eager missionary pioneer wait a little, until a Government founded on a really stable basis and dispensing just laws has been established in China. The work could go on all the same. The missionaries could train their native catechists and preachers in the Treaty Ports, and send them all over the interior with the same message which they themselves deliver, and possibly with greater success, since the converts would probably arouse less animosity and distrust. This withdrawal would relieve the Foreign Ministers of a vast amount of responsibility, and might clear the way for more harmonious intercourse with the Chinese people.

RUSSIA AND THE CRISIS.

(Daily Press, 24th August.)

The Paris correspondent of the *Rossia* last month sent to that journal the report of an interview which he had with Count CASSINI, formerly Russian Minister at Peking. The Count is credited with some extraordinary remarks in the course of this interview, which, if correctly reported, should go a considerable way toward destroying his reputation as an authority on Chinese affairs. Much of what he said was interesting, and we quote elsewhere what he had to say on the subject of the dangers attending the life of a foreign Minister in Peking. Even there, however, we should like to know the basis for his assertion that at one period during his tenure of office at Peking a party of Russian marines "marched in gaily" to guard their Legation, while "the English were subsequently obliged to smuggle in their soldiers disguised in Chinese dress." But it is when Count CASSINI discusses the question of the causes of Chinese discontent that he lays himself most open to criticism. "The insurrection," he says, "began in the province of Shantung, where the Germans have settled. They are bad colonisers, and do not understand the Far East. The Chinese must be treated kindly and politely, for they themselves are, in the highest degree a polite people. They should never be frightened or threatened. They know very well the barking dog never bites. Words with the Chinese should be accompanied by acts. But the English are no better than the Germans:

"the policy of both in China is based on violence and menace. Hence naturally the hatred of all classes of Chinamen for everything European." We suspect that Count CASSINI was merely playing to the gallery when he ventured on this absurd statement. It would certainly be strange that it is in the sphere in which Russia is mainly interested that some of the most ferocious attacks on everything foreign have been made; were it the Germans and English who are primarily responsible for the anti-foreign crusade. No doubt Shantung was a hot-bed of the so-called "Boxer" movement, but the German occupation of Kiaochow is quite a recent act compared with the age of the anti-foreign feeling. As for British colonisation, it is certain that the feelings entertained towards the British here will compare favourably with those towards the Russians in Manchuria. However, it is safe to dismiss the late Russian Minister's remarks on this point as mere rhetoric, suitable for the columns of the *Rossia*. He goes on to speak of the missionaries as another chief cause of the hatred of the Chinese for foreigners, and he does not add much to what has already been said on the subject. His contempt for the native Christian is great, but we fear, not altogether unjustifiable. He adds another reason for the present agitation of China in the discontent with the present dynasty. "From time to time," he says, "a change of the ruling family is a necessity."

As was but natural, the subject of Japan came up in the course of the interview. In regard to the question of trusting that country with the task of pacification, the Count remarked that if the interests of the different countries in China were expressed in figures, then the interest of Russia must be put down as 90 per cent., and the interests of all the others together as only 10 per cent.—surely one of the most astounding statements ever made, even by a statesman! He continued:—"If Russia stultified herself in such conditions, and ceded the place to Japan, her prestige in the Far East would be lost. And in that part of the world prestige means 50 per cent. of power. If there is any country whose influence should be prevented from gaining ground in China it is certainly Japan, which is the one Power capable of realizing the ideas of Pan-Mongolism to the terror of all Europe." Obviously this terror of "Pan-Mongolism" is Russia's best card at the present time. She has fortunately, however, failed so far to play it to her advantage, in spite of the unsolicited assistance of a number of alarmists of all nations. In view of the ever-threatening Korean question it serves Russia very well to keep the "Yellow Peril" prominently before the eyes of Europe. But there are fortunately enough clear-sighted men left to see that there is more than a disinterested anxiety for the welfare of the Western world in Russian diplomacy. Japan does not improve the situation by reiterating such expressions as those of the war correspondent of the *Nippon*, quoted in the *N.-C. Daily News* Japanese correspondent's letter of the 11th inst., where he says:—"Formerly the Japanese feared and hated Russia, now they simply despise her." Japan has so far in the present crisis acted honestly and deserves the testimony borne by the *Times*, which Reuter's telegram of the 20th inst. reported. But were she to allow the Jingoism of certain extremists to develop into a national cry she would certainly alienate the sympathy which is at present hers and make it look as if there were some foundation of fact in the Russian cry about "Pan-Mongolism." Japan has little enough cause to despise Russia, and her best men know this well.

THE NAVAL YARD EXTENSION.

(Daily Press 22nd August.)

Questions in Parliament are generally very useful, as they almost invariably elicit a modicum of information on the points dealt with; but sometimes Ministers, for no apparent reason, appear to exhaust their ingenuity in trying how to make their replies colourless and useless. In such a matter as dock construction in the coaling stations, for instance, what possible good is to be gained by trying to conceal the progress of the work? Yet the Government are as taciturn on the point as though the revelation would affect the welfare of the Empire, or place in peril the fortresses in which the works are being erected. When Viscount SIDMOUTH addressed a question on this head to the Government in the House of Lords, on the 17th ultimo, the Earl of HOPETOUN, who answered for the Admiralty, simply vouchsafed the information that the main works in connection with the Hongkong Dockyard extension were in process of construction, but they could not be completed until further progress had been made with the reclamation. His lordship did not add, though it would have been interesting, that the said reclamation, though decided upon more than three years ago, and a vote taken for it, is still practically imperceptible, so little progress has been made with it, and that the Naval Yard Extension, though now fairly commenced, is still in its most elementary stages. The Civil Authorities, as represented by the Colonial Office, are painfully slow in resolving upon a thing, and the local Government is scarcely more expeditious in carrying it into effect; the War Department, as represented by the Royal Engineers, move with the pace of a tortoise; but the Admiralty certainly take the palm easily for laborious crawling, and it is truly marvellous that they ever get any work accomplished. Snail-like as their pace is, however, they get there eventually, and the work done is good, solid, and lasting. We have to thank the Naval Authorities for a most pleasing improvement just effected in the Queen's Road, just beyond the City Hall, where the thoroughfare has been doubled in width, and the line of trees that formerly edged the road now runs along the centre. The corners have been trimmed off, and the Military Parade Ground, formerly a sloping patch of gravelly desolation, is now a level stretch of green turf, whereon Thomas Atkins can take his exercise or drill in comfort and satisfaction. It is intended to continue this boon by widening the Queen's Road for some distance, and to set back the buildings in the Royal Naval Dockyard. It is true, as we said, that the work does not show for much—the Admiralty, like the Chinese, hasten slowly—but we shall get the improvement in the coming century. And so with the reclamation. As the years roll on, the area of dry land along the Naval Yard foreshore will widen and show up, and some day the dock will be finished and no doubt opened with the customary ceremonies. The contractors have recently purchased a large strip of land on the shore near Kowloon City, where they intend to make huge concrete blocks, to use for this work. The Military will, when their new prison is built—they have prepared a site and enclosed it in a massive brick wall—vacate the old building they are kindly allowed to occupy still, and the block occupied by the Royal Artillery as married quarters will also be given up soon, for new quarters have at last been erected on the Kennedy Road level. It will thus be seen that although progress on the Extension of the Royal Naval Dockyard has been slow

and almost imperceptible to the casual observer, some important work has been done, giving ground for hope that at some period during the first decade of the twentieth century the whole scheme will become a great accomplished fact. But the impatient, the energetic, and those who would see the coaling stations in a proper state of preparedness, must necessarily feel irked by the tardy progress made, especially at a time when political events move with occasionally startling rapidity, and may one fine day find Great Britain unprepared in her fortresses and possibly not up to date with her fleet. It is not a question of funds; the money was voted years ago; it is simply a matter of departmental red tape. The sooner the British Departments of State can get purged of this ancient and most injurious malady, which has for generations afflicted the body politic, the better it will be for the Empire at large.

SHANGHAI AND THE PEKING STORY.

(Daily Press, 23rd August.)

Our northern neighbour, Shanghai, has come in for some very harsh criticisms throughout the Press of the East, and in this case it may be taken that the Press faithfully reflects public opinion. Presumably, too, when the home public discovers how it has been misled in the matter of the Peking "massacre," more hard words will be uttered against the Model Settlement for the large share which it took in horrifying the whole of the civilised world. It cannot be said that the abuse of the sensation-mongers of Shanghai is unjustifiable, even when we consider the very trying circumstances in which the port was placed, with the whole world looking to her impatiently for news and nothing genuine forthcoming. It is a pity that this desire for news led astray so many correspondents to dish up the ghastly imaginings of irresponsible native fugitives and, adding details from their own heads, to palm the concoction off as fact. The wiser correspondents remained silent or only reported that unconfirmed native rumours asserted this or that. They reap their reward now, in the shape of respect for their powers of discrimination, but unfortunately they are unable to redeem the honour of the port in which they live. Shanghai must now be tempted to regret that the Censor, whose hand, it may be suspected, has not been idle lately further north, was an impossibility in her midst last month.

But, after all, Shanghai has only suffered from a bad attack of the epidemic which long ago over-ran America and Europe, and indeed most places where newspapers are bought and sold. The paper-reader, when he finds that the sensational items which stirred his emotions the day before had no foundation of truth, is ostentatiously indignant and seizes on the first person or object to put in the pillory. He waits for someone else to point out that it is mainly his desire to read something which the young lady in Ibsen's play calls "awfully thrilling," which leads to the supply of the cheap and unreliable "news." He does not admit the accusation, but continues to read his favourite paper, or another of the same class, and to be terrible in his wrath each time he is deceived. His position is as reasonable as that of a drunkard who should wish to hang the brewer or distiller when he wakes with a head-ache. We do not urge this as an excuse for the manufacture of such heartless stories as that of the Peking massacre, but it is evident that the blame has not been quite fairly distributed.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 17th August, 9 p.m.

The Chinese report that the Allies entered Peking on Wednesday, the 15th instant, unopposed.

The Court fled on Saturday through Mongolia with Prince Tuan. Kang-yi and Tung Fuhsiang fled to Paotingfu to draw off the Allies from following the Court.

The Hongkong troops are landing here to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

SHANGHAI, 19th August, 5 p.m.

Thirty missionaries from Tachienlu, Kaiting, and Paoning left Chungking yesterday for Shanghai. The river is now in good travelling condition.

The situation at Chungking is still uncertain.

The Comte de Bezaure, French Consul, has asserted himself by landing one hundred marines here yesterday.

The British Indian troops are now landing and making camps. All is perfectly quiet at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, 20th August, 9.43 p.m.

Three more Tsungli Yamen Ministers—Hsu Yung Yi, Lien Yuan, and Li Shan—have been murdered at Peking, and Yung Li has been imprisoned.

SHANGHAI, 22nd August, 10.16 p.m.

No news about events in the North is coming forward yet, although the cable-line between Chefoo and Taku has been opened.

It is reported that the Emperor remained behind in Peking. Another report is to the effect that the Japanese troops captured the Empress-Dowager and Prince Tuan.

Big incendiary fires have taken place at Hankow.

SHANGHAI, 23rd August, 10.20 p.m.

The latest news is that the allied troops arrived outside the walls of Peking on the 13th inst. The Russians tried to enter early on the 14th, but were unsuccessful.

The Americans and British then fought their way in and reached the Legations, where they found the people well, though short of food.

Minister Conger said that the garrison must have succumbed if relief had not come then. Sir Claude MacDonald says that the Chinese broke every engagement with the Ministers.

The Imperial City was entered on the 15th instant. The Empress, the Imperial Family, and the Court fled on the 11th to Suanbua in Shansi.

The total number killed in the Legations was 67, and the wounded numbered 120. The latter are all doing well.

H.E. the Governor courteously informed us on the 17th inst. that the following telegram had been received from Admiral Bruce, dated 15th August:—

"General Gaselee reports from Matou, 11th August:—The Allied forces arrived here early this morning, after a most trying night march. The whole Allied force suffered severely from the heat. Ten of our horses died yesterday from sunstroke. The Chinese are believed to be in force north of Chanchiawan. No further news of Legations."

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the 18th inst. the chairman read the following telegram from Shanghai:—

"Chefoo wires Peking relieved 15th August. Ministers and subordinates safe."

SUPREME COURT.

18th August.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.

There were two counts in the indictment relating to Man Hi, viz., (1) being an office bearer of an unlawful society; (2) being a member of an unlawful society. He pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. E. Mauricio, H. Harrow, Julius Helms, W. F. Muat, A. H. Mancell, H. P. Jertrum, and E. J. Judah.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, Q.C.) said he took it that it was a matter of common knowledge that China was noted for secret societies, but they had nothing to do with that except in so far as these societies had come within the purview of the law. There was one society among the Chinese which was called the Triad Society. That society might have—possibly had—for its political object the substitution of the old Ming Dynasty for the present one. If that was all probably no notice would be taken of the society in the colony, but it was found that the members of this society so conducted themselves as to be dangerous to the peace of the community. They could perfectly well understand that the members of such a society would not come to give evidence against each other, and there were many ways in which the members could put themselves into such a position as to thwart the action of the law to a great extent. At any rate early in the history of the colony—in 1845—it was found necessary to pass a law dealing with the Society. That Act lasted a great many years, and it was not until 1887 that a new Ordinance was passed repealing the old one and re-enacting it with certain alterations. This was the Ordinance they had to deal with that day. No. 8 of 1887 was "An Ordinance for the Suppression of the Triad and other unlawful societies and for the Punishment of the members thereof," and it began by saying, "Whereas the Triad and other societies are formed for unlawful purposes and constitute a danger to the peace of the colony, and whereas it is expedient to amend the laws respecting such societies," etc. The second section said that if anybody unlawfully among other things accepted office in such a society or if he was a member he was liable to punishment, and the punishment was less for a member than for an office-bearer. The charge against the prisoner was two-fold. He was charged in the first place with being an office-bearer in connection with the society and in the second with being a member. If the jury found him guilty in the first count they would of course find him guilty on the second; but the two counts had been put in in case by any possibility the prosecution failed to prove he was an office-bearer. He thought the evidence he would be able to put before the jury would prove most clearly that prisoner was an office-bearer as well as a member. The facts were shortly these. It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that the prisoner was one of the head centres of the society and that he had a house at Sam Shui Po where he used to enlist members and initiate them. The police had tried to get hold of him for some time past, but these were slippery people to deal with. However on the 8th July the police, armed with a search warrant authorising them to search for arms, visited his house, and found some fighting irons and some books. Among these books was one wrapped up in a piece of cloth which was a kind of diploma in the Society. The books were found in a beam in the room. There was a box in the room. This box was opened by the prisoner's key and was found to contain a paper which was a badge of office. Now came the question, How did the evidence justify them in dealing with the case? Section 10 of the Ordinance said:—"When any of the banners, insignia, or writings of any society declared by this Ordinance to be unlawful are found in the possession, custody or control of any person, it shall be presumed, till the contrary is shown by such person, that he is a

member of such unlawful society." He thought they would come to the conclusion when they heard the evidence that the documents found in the possession of the prisoner were "writings" within the meaning of the section.

Chinese detective U Po and Inspector MacDonald gave evidence as to the finding of the writings in question at the prisoner's house on the 8th July.

Tsai Yuk Shan said he was formerly in the Government service and went round the New Territory with Mr. Lockhart, but he had accepted a better position. He had given evidence before in Triad Society cases, having made a special study of the society. The book marked "A" was a Triad Society book and dealt with the signs of the society. The piece of cloth produced was called a "Yu-ping," or diploma of membership. Exhibit C, a piece of paper bearing an inscription, contained the credentials of a high officer, which enabled him to punish offending members. His titles were, as given in the credentials, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent; President of the Board of Punishment; Vice-president of the Board of War; Promoted three ranks in succession; Five times honourably mentioned; Commander-in-chief of the two Capitals and 15 Provinces; General or Field Marshall; Head of the Commissariat Department; Chief of the Treasury. There was a diagram on the paper which read: "The Lodge of the Sworn Brothers." A man in possession of such a document would be a high officer in the society.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say, said he had nothing to do whatever with the document brought into Court. This was a case of false accusation. The police-sergeant brought these things into his house in order to trump up a charge against him. If his Lordship thought he was guilty he was willing to go to gaol and suffer imprisonment, but he asked his Lordship to be very careful in dealing with this case, because it was a case of false accusation, and the police-sergeant might bring the writings forward again in some other case.

The Chief Justice said it was not for him to say whether the prisoner was guilty or not, but the jury.

The prisoner, continuing, said perhaps the jury would say he was telling a falsehood, but he asked the jury not to believe the police-sergeant. The statement of a prisoner was just as good as that of a police-sergeant.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, returning after an absence of five minutes. They found the prisoner not guilty on the first count and guilty on the second count.

His Lordship said the prisoner had been found guilty on very clear evidence of being a member of this Triad Society. The law had declared it to be an unlawful society, and whenever any person was proved to be a member of it he must be punished accordingly. They saw only too well in the neighbouring empire of China the danger of these secret societies. The prisoner must undergo imprisonment for six months with hard labour, to commence at the expiration of the three months he is undergoing for being in possession of arms.

Mr. Tsai Yuk Shang was allowed \$5 for his attendance.

THE ARMED ROBBERY NEAR KOWLOON CITY.

For committing an armed robbery on Kowloon City Road on the 11th July, Lo Fuk and San Chi were sentenced to seven years' hard labour and 20 strokes with the birch.

August 20th.

THE ARMED ROBBERY AT SAM SHUI PO.

Wong Sap, Leung Shak, and Yat Loi were charged with (1) robbery being armed; (2) receiving stolen goods. They pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. A. H. Mancell, David Benjamin, T. V. de Faria Neves, Adolph Thiessen, Julius Helms, A. H. da Silva, A. M. Place dos Remedios.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, Q.C.) said the prisoners were charged with having committed an armed robbery at Sam Shui Po at the house of a man named Wong Shau on the 18th July. He was afraid that this case, like a good many others they had had at that court, showed how utterly regardless some people, especially in the New Territory, appeared to be as to the law. In this case the

prosecutor was the keeper of a temple at Sam Shui Po, just beyond the Cosmopolitan Docks. The man was an opium smoker and appeared to be rather a callous apathetic sort of fellow, for he did not take the trouble to report the robbery to the police at first, although he told his neighbours. It appeared that at about nine o'clock on the evening of the 18th July he was in his house—a little house with two rooms, one in front and one at the back. He was having a smoke of opium and a coolie was close by him filling his pipe. This was in the front room. In the back room was his wife. It was alleged that the prisoners burst open the door and entered the house. No. 1 came in carrying in his right hand a knife and in his left a paper torch, while a revolver was hung round his neck. This man went up to the prosecutor, and said, "Don't say a word or I'll kill you," and proceeded to take a bangle off his arm and to appropriate other things. He then handed the torch to No. 2, who went to the wife and stripped off her bangles. No. 3 appeared to have been acting as a sort of sentry. When they had got what they could they went back to the prosecutor, seized his pillow, and found money and jewellery in it. It would have been better for them if they had left this pillow alone, as it was the articles found therein which led to their identification. On leaving the house they made their way to Taipo with their plunder, going to a lodging-house kept by a woman. When the time came to pay the woman the next day they told her they had no money, but gave her some bangles and asked her to sell them. No. 3 asked her to sell a silver chain. The woman took the chain round to a silversmith, who promptly melted it down so as to prevent it from being identified. The prisoners were subsequently got hold of by the police.

The prisoners were found guilty on the first count, and the first was sentenced to eight years' hard labour, and the second and third to seven years' hard labour, each of them also to receive 20 strokes with the birch.

THE ARMED ROBBERY AT MIRS BAY.

Yau Ti Kin and Yau Wa (hun) were charged with robbery being armed at Mirs Bay on the 3rd August. They pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. H. P. Jertrum, Henry Harrow, Vasco Luis dos Remedios, W. F. Muat, C. W. Richards, R. J. dos Remedios, and A. R. Lowe.

The Attorney-General said the two prisoners were charged with robbery, being armed with revolvers and knives, upon the person of one Yau Apt and taking from him money amounting to \$1,600, two cheques, an umbrella, and a pair of boots. The Attorney-General explained that the prosecutor was collector for a rice shop at New Praya West which did an extensive business with the New Territory, chiefly with the Sha Tau Kok district. On the second of August the prosecutor had been round collecting money, and in the evening put up at the house of a friend at Sha Tau Kok, intending to take a boat the following morning for Sha U Cheung, where he could get a launch for Hongkong. Accordingly early the following morning he started in a boat for Sha U Cheung, and when near Sha Tau a boat approached and a shot was fired, the prisoners subsequently boarding his boat and carrying off \$1,600 in money and certain articles. The prosecutor could identify the first prisoner but not the second, as the latter had his face turned from him. The first prisoner put a knife to the prosecutor's neck. Information was given to the police and the prisoners were arrested at the salt pans at Sha Tau Kok.

The hearing of the case had not concluded when the court rose.

BEFORE THE HON. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

THE ARMED ROBBERY AT KAU TAU.

Leung Cheung, Tse Luk, Cheung Man, Chan Yau, and Yau A Sze were charged with (1) robbery being armed; (2) receiving stolen goods. They pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs Paul de Champmorin, Ernst Rndt, E. W. Terry, A. A. Carneiro, A. Weill, E. J. Judah, and Edward Mast.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, Q.C., said it appeared that a man named Lo Man Ting, who was a retired

trader formerly residing in Manila, was living with some relatives of his in a house in a small village called Kau Tau, in the New Territory, about half-way between a place called Taiwai, at the head of Shatin Inlet and Tai-pohu. The evidence of the prosecution would show that five men entered the house at about eight o'clock on the evening of the 18th July. They first entered the hall, where the prosecutor's nephew and his wife were. They rummaged about, securing various articles, afterwards appropriating certain property belonging to the prosecutor and his wife. One of the robbers had a revolver and another a knife. None of the witnesses for the prosecution could identify any of the prisoners, but at about half-past four on the morning of the 19th July some police constables who had received information of the robbery were in Station Street North, Yaumati, when they saw the first four prisoners, and their suspicions being aroused they arrested them, and on searching them found some of the stolen property in their possession. The evidence against the fifth prisoner was of a different nature. The second and fourth prisoners went with the police to Shatin, and pointed out the fifth prisoner to the police. The fourth prisoner said to the fifth prisoner, "You took me there," and the second prisoner said the fifth prisoner also went there but did not enter the house. Then the second and fourth prisoners asked the fifth prisoner where the two rifles were. The man replied, "I have not got them." With regard to these rifles he might say that they were taken from the prosecutor's house and afterwards found by the police at Taiwai, a few miles distant from Shatin.

The men were found guilty. The fifth was sentenced to two years' hard labour and the others to seven years' hard labour, being also ordered to receive 20 strokes with the birch.

August 21st.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE ARMED ROBBERY AT MIRS BAY.

The hearing of the case against Yan 'i Kin and Yau Wa Chun, who were charged with committing an armed robbery at Mirs Bay, was resumed.

The jurors were Messrs. H. P. Jertrum, Henry Harrow, Vasco Luiz dos Remedios, W. F. Muat, C. W. Richards, R. J. dos Remedios, and A. R. Lowe.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued.

Yau Wai Kwai said he was a fisherman living at a place called Sansu at Sai Tau Kok. He was one of the two men employed by Lo Hop to row him to Sha U Cheung. They started from Shai Tau Kok at daybreak. The other boatman with him was 'hi Ngan. When they had rowed some distance it came on to rain and Lo Hop put his umbrella up. Between seven and eight o'clock they were near a place called Tai Mui Sha, and he saw a boat coming towards them from the mainland. He thought it was a fishing boat at first. He saw there were two men rowing. Before they came alongside his boat two other men suddenly jumped up. One of them called out to him to stop. This man was standing at the bows with a revolver in his hand. He fired twice. The men then came on board and seized hold of Lo Hop's queue. Lo Hop was told to take off his girdle. He did so, and then witness saw some bank notes, which one of the robbers took. He identified the prisoners as the robbers. The first prisoner came on board first. The second prisoner came on board afterwards, and was the man who cut the bamboo on his oars. He had known the second prisoner for the last two years. He heard people say that the first prisoner was the younger brother of the second prisoner. After taking the bank notes from the prosecutor the prisoners said, "You must have some more money." The prosecutor replied that he had not, but the robbers began to search and a bundle of silver dollars was found in the stern of the boat and placed in the robbers' boat. The prosecutor begged the robbers to give him some money to enable him to get to Hongkong and ultimately they gave him a five dollar bill.

Witness told the robbers he and his fellow boatman had been working all morning and had got no pay, whereupon the first prisoner threw some money towards him, but it hopped into the sea. The second prisoner had a knife, and with this knife he cut the bamboo from his oars so that he could not get along so quickly. The robbers then went away, rowing towards Tai Fung Tau, opposite Tai Mui Sha. Witness's boat made for Tai Mui Sha, and on landing Lo Hop went to report to the Customs. Witness, at the prosecutor's request, returned to Sha Tau Kok and reported the matter to the shop where the prosecutor had been staying. On the fourth August a man came with a message from a man named Chang Ngan, the message saying there was six dollars for him and six dollars for his foki, and the man told him not to say anything about what had taken place the previous day. He and his foki accepted the money. He wished to disclose what had taken place, but his foki told him not to do so. He had, however, reported the matter to the prosecutor's friend in Sha Tau Kok. Chang Ngan was a fisherman and owned a small boat. The two men who rowed the robbers' boat were Chang Ngan Wang and Chang Ngan. They used to live in Sha Tau Kok but they had gone away since the robbery. Four or five days after the third of August he was asked to go and point out the robbers' boat and he did so. It belonged to Wong Sam. There were no paper torches on board, but there were some nets. A piece of the deck was broken and he noticed this at the time of the robbery. There were about 20 straw torches in the hold. He also saw them at the time of the robbery.

On the prisoners being asked if they had any questions to put, the first one said to the witness, "You must remember that you are standing on the earth and that above you is the heaven. Look at me again and see if I am one of the robbers?"

Witness replied that he was certain the first prisoner was one of the robbers. It was quite true that he was assaulted by a Chinese constable as well as the first prisoner. He did not know the constable's number. He thought this took place on the evening of the 6th August.

The Attorney-General said there was only one Chinese constable in the case, and suggested that he should be called, that the witness could say whether he was the man who assaulted him or not.

The constable—So Kwai—was called, but the witness said that he was not the man who struck him.

By way of defence the prisoners endeavoured to have an alibi, and called four witnesses. One of them was Wong Sze, and he described himself "a gentleman at large, living at leisure and residing at Sha Tau Kok. He said the first he heard of the robbery was when, three or four days ago, a police-officer asked him to go before an officer at Sha Tau Kok to say a few words.

His Lordship informed him that it was on the 11th August, ten days ago, when the second prisoner gave his name to the Magistrate as a witness for him.

Witness replied that he did not know why the second prisoner had given his name. He had known the second prisoner for about 20 years. He did not know when the robbery took place. He did not know of anything taking place on the 3rd August. On the morning of that day he was in his house. He left his house at eight o'clock, when he went to Cheung Po's house to smoke opium. Cheung Po's house was distant a little over three miles from his house. It only took him a few minutes to get there.

His Lordship—Three miles only took him a few minutes?

Witness replied that it took him about half-an-hour to get there. It was not quite half-past eight when he got there. The people were just about to get their breakfasts. He had smoked opium for tens of years. Among those he saw at Cheung Po's house smoking opium was the second prisoner. Witness stayed there until 12 o'clock. The second prisoner went away first. He was sure this was on the 3rd August, because he was there every day.

His Lordship—That is no reason why he should remember it was the 3rd of August.

Witness said he heard a good many days ago that the second prisoner had been arrested. He did not hear what he was arrested for, nor did

he enquire, as it was a matter which did not concern him.

The prisoners were found guilty, and the first was sentenced to nine years' hard labour and the second to seven years' hard labour, both to receive 20 strokes with the birch rod. Two of the prisoners' witnesses were sentenced to three months' hard labour for perjury.

22nd August.

MURDER IN KOWLOON BAY.

There were two charges against Tang Lin and Lo Tam, viz., murder and armed robbery. The murder charge was heard first. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. They were represented by Mr. M. W. Slade.

The jurors were Messrs. Hormasjee Ruttonjee, V. de Champmorin, Albert Weill, C. W. Richards, Julius Helms, A. H. Mancell, and E. J. Judah.

The Attorney-General said they were probably aware that the sampans in this colony were not only a means of livelihood, but very often were used as houses on which a whole family lived. The deceased man, Chun San, whose death they were enquiring into, was something like 73 years of age and totally blind. He was not much use in directing the sampan but lived upon it with his wife, an old woman of about 63, and his daughter-in-law—a widow. There were also a grandson of about nine years of age and a granddaughter of about three. There were on board the sampan three generations—five people in all. Now, about 11 a.m. on the 21st June three men came to hire the sampan at a wharf at Hung Hom. They said they wanted to go to a place called Sai Chaw Wan across the Bay. What they wanted to do there, he could not say. They went across the harbour all right and got to a place on the other side, which was nothing but a hill and no village at all. They told the sampan to wait, went up the hill and seemed to stay about there. This seemed to him to be just an excuse to get the sampan across to the other side. They returned to the sampan, went on board and started back for Hung Hom. Then they suggested that they should go to To-kaan-wan, which was rather more north and round the side at no very great distance, about a mile or so. The old woman did not wish to do that; there was some reason connected with the wind. They seemed to take the boat across to Hung Hom. Half way across this was the position of the people on board. The old woman was steering. The old man sat in the bows near the foremast. The others sat near the passengers. The boat was a licensed one, number 2920. He understood it was the ordinary kind of sampan, about 30 feet long and six broad. The passengers' place was the general wardrobe on board and they seemed to have a fair lot of clothes. They now had the position, the old man in the bows, the daughter-in-law at the mainmast, the old woman steering at the back. Just then two of the three passengers got up. They were told to sit down, as the boat commenced rocking violently. The first prisoner then attacked the daughter-in-law. The second turned his attention to the woman at the tiller. The third prisoner, a barbarous ruffian, chopped the old man and the children. The old man received three cuts across the kneecap, a cut over the hand, one across the left wrist and another across the left forearm. The woman had two cuts and the children had some. Then the robbers proceeded to jam them, like sardines in a box, in the hold of the sampan and then put on the hatch. Having disposed of these people they were the possessors of the sampan, to do whatever they liked with it. They steered it to the Hongkong side and left it on the beach and then decamped. The people jammed in the hold were naturally anxious to be free, and hearing the noise of the waves and no robbers, managed to get the hatch up. They reported the matter at the Wanchai Police Station, and the officers in charge examined the sampan. The old man was taken to the hospital on the afternoon of the 21st June. The kneecap wound was the worst. Despite the doctor's attention, blood-poisoning from the wound on the knee set in. The old man died on the 15th July, 24 days after the attack. These were the facts of the case so

far as could be proved. The man who did the worst escaped. The Attorney-General dealt with the law on the matter. He said it did not matter which of three men put his hand into a man's pocket; they were all guilty of robbery. He suggested that if one was armed in a robbery all were guilty of armed robbery. The poor man was killed; each of the men was guilty of murder. The prisoners made statements, and those statements were quite inconsistent with any idea that they were not there. There was no doubt about the prisoners being the people on board the boat. They might say that they did not do the deed—that the other man did. It was not until the 10th of July, three weeks after the robbery, that one of the women saw the first prisoner walking in Hung Hom between four and five o'clock. He was arrested and taken charge of, and later on he pointed out the second prisoner, who was arrested. The statements made by these men when charged and cautioned were:—The first prisoner said the choppers were not his—the man who escaped brought them with him. Afterwards, when returning those, the other two men robbed the persons in the boat. He told them not to do it. It was the first prisoner who cut the persons. The second prisoner said in answer to the charge, "When Chong-she-ching went with me he said he was going to see Fung-shi. He said he intended to rob the persons and asked me if I would take part. I did not assist him." Those were the statements made by the prisoners. The first prisoner said it was the second. The second prisoner said he had no part in it, and that it was the man who escaped that did the robbery. He put it to the jury as a matter of commonsense that the man who escaped would not have attempted to do such a thing as this if he had not arranged beforehand. Those were the facts of the case, and if the jury were of opinion that the two prisoners were concerned in the robbery, then his Lordship would tell them that they were answerable for the act of the third person who escaped.

The evidence for the prosecution was then proceeded with.

The case had not concluded when the court rose.

August 23rd.

THE ARMED ROBBERY AND MURDER IN KOWLOON BAY.

Tang Lin and Lo Tam were again placed in the dock with two separate charges against them. They were charged first with the murder of an old man named Cheung Sau in Kowloon Bay, on 21st June last. Prisoners were defended by Mr. M. W. Slade.

The following composed the jury—H. Ruttonjee, P. de Champmorin, A. Weill, C. W. Richards, J. Helms, A. H. Mancell and E. J. Judah.

The evidence being completed, the concluding speeches were delivered.

Mr. Slade said that in this case, before addressing the jury, he ventured to submit that there was no evidence of common intention such as would make the act of the third man the act of the two prisoners in the dock—in fact that there was no evidence to go before the jury that they had committed murder. There was evidence that they had committed robbery.

His Lordship said he always thought the best course was for counsel to put their view of the law before the court and jury, that was to say, if the case was going to the jury. He understood that Mr. Slade wished to argue the point that there was no case to go before the jury.

Mr. Slade - Yes.

His Lordship—I do not agree with you. State to the jury what your view of the law is and cite any cases you wish, and I will direct them on the law.

Mr. Slade, addressing the jury, said that in this case there were a number of facts which were perfectly clear and on which they could have no reasonable doubt at all. It was perfectly clear that three men—the two men in the dock and another man who was not in custody—took a sampan at Hung Hom and crossed to the other side of Kowloon Bay; that they there landed for a short time and got into the boat again, and on their way back across Kowloon Bay they robbed the boat-people of their belongings. The charge which the jury were trying was not a charge of robbery.

That charge of robbery would or might be tried by another jury. There was an indictment on the file and they had heard his Lordship direct the remaining jurymen to come back at two o'clock. That would probably be for the purpose of trying the indictment for robbery, which these men had undoubtedly been guilty of. What these two men were put on their trial for now was murder. It had appeared perfectly clear on the evidence, but in the popular sense of the word these two men never murdered the deceased at all. They did nothing directly or, so far as they could judge, indirectly, towards the killing of the unfortunate man. The third man who had the chopper in his hand seemed to have run amuck and chopped anyone he came across. The two prisoners neither tried to kill anyone themselves, nor did they assist the third man in his attacks on the boat-people. Therefore the jury might be surprised at these two men being indicted for murder. The crime of murder had been known and had been punishable by our law in England for many centuries, and there had grown up what he might call a distinct species of crime, namely, a crime which had been called the crime of constructive murder—that was to say, it had been held by learned judges that people who did not kill really, who did not intend to kill, and who did not do anything with any intention of doing harm, might be found guilty of murder; and what the jury would have to consider in this case was this: Whether or not these two men came within the definition of constructive murder which would be laid down to them by his Lordship; and in considering that question they would bear in mind that it was their duty and their privilege to give the prisoners the benefit of any reasonable doubt which they might have in their minds. They must also bear in mind that in saying that the prisoners were not guilty of murder the prisoners would not escape punishment. They would be tried for robbery and would undoubtedly meet with their deserts. Mr. Slade proceeded to quote cases from which he argued that the prisoners did not come within the definition of constructive murder.

The Attorney-General in reply contended that the evidence showed that the two prisoners were engaged in an armed robbery concerted between them in which it was intended that violence should be used to terrify the victims and overcome or prevent resistance.

Each took a part in the violence, and the violence used by the third robber was so great that, in the result, he killed the old man. It is not disputed that the third robber who has, so far, escaped is guilty of murder. The question is what is the responsibility of the two prisoners, and the Attorney-General contended that they were each of them responsible for the acts of the third man and in point of law guilty of murder. His violence was the violence of all. It was used in pursuance of the common purpose to rob with violence, and in accordance with the decision of the Judges in the Sissinghurst House case, decided more than two centuries ago and still good law, cited as such in the modern works, the stroke which killed the old man was in point of law the stroke of all the three taking part in this armed robbery. This was in accordance with the doctrine laid down in the case of Rex v. Smith, that if one or more of a gang of robbers are proved to have arms all the gang may be deemed to be armed. The others take the benefit as well as the responsibility of the arms carried by their comrades, and might be found guilty of armed robbery although they were not themselves carrying arms. He, therefore, contended that both prisoners are responsible in point of law and are guilty of murder.

His Lordship having summed up the jury returned to consider their verdict.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour they returned, and the Foreman announced that they had returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

His Lordship then assumed the black cap, and passed sentence of death.

Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., who has recently returned to England from an eight months' journey in the East, has in Messrs. Sampson Low's hands a volume, entitled *China and the Present Crisis, with Notes on a Visit to Japan*. It will be published almost immediately.

THE CRIME IN CHINA.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

By the *Purromatta* on the 17th inst. arrived details of the Royal Engineers for the garrisons at Hongkong and Weihaiwei. The arrivals included 2nd Lieuts. S. I. Cargill, W. A. Kitto, H. L. Bingay, Sergeant-Majors H. R. George and J. Fitzpatrick, one Sergt., one Bugler and 33 rank and file for Hongkong, and 2nd Lieut. E. D. Carr-Harris, 3 Sergeants, one Bugler and 42 rank and file for Weihaiwei.

The *Sunda* arrived on the night of the 17th in the harbour bringing a squadron of the 16th Bengal Lancers (3 British and 5 native officers, 112 N.C.O.'s & men, 99 followers, 180 horses and 21 mules), 57th Native Field Hospital (one British officer, 8 N.C.O.'s & men, 61 followers), seven British officers of the Cavalry Brigade Staff, and details.

The French gunboat *Alouette* left on Thursday night, 16th inst., for Shanghai, whither the cruiser *Friant* and transport *Cachar* departed on the night following.

Besides the *Sunda* on the 17th inst. there also arrived from Calcutta the *Fultala*, bringing a squadron of the 16th Bengal Lancers (3 British and 4 native officers, 119 men, 93 followers, with horses and mules), a section of the 5th Veterinary Field Hospital, and details. The officers on board were Major Waldron, Lieut. Sarel, Lieut. Pallin, A.V.D., and Lieut. Baird, A.M.S.C. The *Fultala* left on the 19th inst. for Taku.

On the 18th the *Muttra* arrived with the 2nd Coolie Corps and part of the 54th Native Hospital. The following officers were on board:—Majors Steele and Thompson, Lieut. Garralt.

On the 19th the *Ula* arrived from Calcutta with a squadron of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry (5 British and 6 native officers, 121 men, 122 followers, with horses and mules), and part of the 57th Native Field Hospital. The officers on board were:—Lt.-Col. A. Phayre, Capt. Alexander, Lt. Hopwood, Lt. McGilchrist, I.M.S.

On the night of the 19th the troopship *Clive* arrived in the harbour, bringing the 34th Pioneers (8 British and 11 native officers, 453 N. C. O.'s and men, 63 followers, and 15 horses) for Hongkong, 1 British officer, 7 men and 61 followers of the 41st Native General Hospital, and 1 British officer, 6 men and 7 followers of the British Section, Hospital Ship. The officers on board were Lieut. Col. Cooke Collis, Capt. Holland and Gilbert, Lieuts. Barratt, Stanley Clarke, Jennings, 2nd Lieut. Drew, Lieut. Hutcheson, I. M. S., Capt. Spencer and Richard.

The *Umta* returned from Taku on the 17th, and left for Calcutta on the 19th.

On Monday morning, 20th inst., the transport *Upada* arrived in the harbour, having left Calcutta on the 5th. She brought a squadron of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry (2 British and 4 native officers, 119 N.C.O.'s and men, and 83 followers, with horses and mules), 1 British officer, 5 men, and 58 followers of the 57th Native Field Hospital, and details. The British officers on board were Capt. C. S. Stack and 2nd Lieut. E. M. Mayne, of the Bombay Cavalry, and Lieut. Thomson, I.M.S.

The three Italian transports, *Giava*, *Marco Minghetti*, and *Singapore*, arrived under convoy of the cruiser *Stromboli*. The *Stromboli* is a 2nd class cruiser of 3,475 tons displacement and 7,394 i.h.p. Her armour is 5 in., gun position, and 1.5 in., deck; her guns, two 9.8 in. (Armstrong), six 5.9 in., one 2.9 in., five 2.2 in. Q.F., eight 1.4 in., and two maxims. She has four torpedo-tubes, her speed is 17 knots, and her complement 315 men. The *Singapore* brings the staff of the expedition, composed of Colonel Garioni, Capt. Allievi, Lieut. Verri, and Capt. Arango; and an infantry battalion, under Col. Salsa, composed of four companies, commanded by Captains Bertolacci, Falletti di Villafalletto, Capaldo, and Bellotti-Bon. The staff of the battalion is Lieut.-Col. Salsa, Lieut. Adjutant Major Amorosi, Lieut. Chiarini, Surgeon-Lieuts. Lanza and Macchia, Lieut. Paymaster Manni, and Veterinary Lieut. Vigo. The *Minghetti* brings a battalion of Bersagliers, the staff being Major Agliardi, Lieuts. Sibilla and Capocci, Surgeon-Lieuts. Scalse and Benvenuti, Masserotti, Lieut. Paymaster Giovannoni, Veterinary Lieut. Di Miceli. The four companies of the Bersagliers are commanded by

Captains De Gaspari, Furlani, Servi, and Di Maria. The three transports are commanded by Naval officers and fly the man-of-war ensign. The transport *Nevada* arrived on the night of the 20th inst. from Taku.

The transport *Uganda* left on the 21st inst. for Calcutta.

The British transport *Antillian*, of Liverpool, arrived on the 22nd inst. and went to the man-of-war anchorage. She brings the following for the Hongkong Garrison:—Lieuts. G. T. H. Dickson, O. D. L. Williams, H. Hill, and 106 men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and for Wei-hai-wei:—Major T. W. Powles, Capt. H. M. Elliott, Lieuts. H. L. Stephenson, E. Wighton, 2nd Lieut. F. W. Loveday and 126 men of the 2nd Co. Southern Division R.G.A., Capt. M. H. Roberts, 2nd Lieuts. J. A. Forsyth, R. R. Punnett, R. G. Harman, B. T. Haslewood, one warrant officer and 118 men of the 15th Southern R. G. A., Capt. G. E. Galbraith, K. E. Haynes, Lieut. D. Clapham and 59 men of the 15th Co. Western Div. R. G. A. She also brought Maxims or Pompoms Det. 1. R. A., in charge of Capt. C. W. J. Orr and 7 men; a siege train in command of Lieut. Col. T. Perrott, with Capt. H. S. de Brett, D. S. O., as Adjutant, Major Dobell of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieut. T. Biggan of the R. A. M. Corps; Lieut. W. A. Quennell, I.O.M., of the A. O. Dept.; 29 horses and mules and 14 guns. The above are the first lot of troops arrived here from Cape Town. The siege-train was that intended for the bombardment of Pretoria.

The *City of Cambridge* arrived on the 22nd with No. 4 Coolie Corps and part of the 54th Native Field Hospital, two British officers accompanying the former and one the latter.

The transports *Vadala* and *Islanda* arrived from Taku on the 22nd. The *Sunda* left for Shanghai.

The hospital ship *Carthage* arrived late on Wednesday from Bombay.

The transports *Muttra*, *Ula*, *Uganda*, and *Clive* sailed late on Wednesday for Taku. The *Upada* followed on the 23rd inst., while the storeship *Humber* proceeded to Shanghai. The *Vadala* and *Islanda* left on the 23rd for Calcutta.

The German cruiser *Hertha* arrived on the 23rd from Swatow, which she left on the 22nd instant.

The Italian cruiser *Stromboli* and the three transports under her convoy left Hongkong on the 23rd for Taku.

On Thursday night the British gunboat *Britomart* arrived from Singapore.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Tientsin, 1st August.

PEKING DESPATCHES.

A whole batch of despatches came on from Peking ten days ago, dated July 21st, and we have also received single messages, dated the 23rd and 24th, from the Japanese and British Ministers; the latter however but confirm the news given on the former date. Sir Robert Hart writes to Mr. Drew to wire the I. M. C. in London "Peking staff and families still safe: Hart and Bredon." The American Mission people instruct their agent to wire America as follows:—"Peking and Tung how Americans all safe: also the Walkers, Chaplains, Smiths, Wyckoffs, Verity, Hobart, Terry, McKay safe in Peking. Wire friends. All property destroyed."

Doctor Coltman sends for transmission the following:—"On June 23 Von Ketteler murdered, and his Secretary wounded while en route to the Tsung Li Yamen by Chinese troops. Foreign residents have been besieged since then, and under daily fire from Chinese artillery and rifles. Fortunately cowardice has prevented successful rushes; our losses are 60 killed and 70 wounded, theirs are more than one thousand. No word from outside world. Food plenty, rice, horses."

Yesterday (July 16th?) there was a flag of truce and a message from Jung-Lu requesting (to know if) Macdonald willing truce; reply, willing, provided Chinese come no closer: shell fire ceased, quiet now. Hope the means of relief having defeated the Chinese are nearing, as we are all exhausted by constant watch-

ing, fighting, building barricades, digging trenches night and day.

"The Legations, except the British, are utterly destroyed by shell shot; the Italian, American, Belgian, and Holland burned to the ground. The British also much shattered. The American marines still hold their position on City wall commanding the Legations; after a brilliant sortie on the night of July—, Captain Myers drove back hordes of Kansu troops, himself slightly wounded; captured flags and banners. Greatest credit is due to Secretary Squiers whose military experience and energy are invaluable. The present dangers are treachery and the entrance into the City of the defeated Chinese army. Our anxiety is intense and (we hope for) early relief. COLTMAN."

A NEWSPAPER MESSAGE.

The most fascinating document, however, consists in the despatch of an able newspaper correspondent: this has not been, and of course cannot yet be, made public, although permission has been given to quote the casualty list as far as it relates to the dead. Italians 7, Russians 10, including Mr. Hitsoff of the Bank, Germans 10, French 9, Austrians 4, including Commander Tomanore of the *Zenta*, Americans 7, Japanese 8, consisting of Captain Ando, five marines, and two interpreters, Mr. Wagner, of the Customs, and Mr. Gruntgens, an engineer. The British loss must therefore be ten or twelve, and, as we already know, includes (Captain Strautz, R.M.L.I., and Mr. D. Oliphant (he has an elder brother in the City) and young Mr. Warren both of the Consular Service.

The wounded have numbered in all from the beginning 138, and include Captain Halliday (R.M.L.I.), V.S. surgeon Lyppitt and Captain Myers, who are all doing well. The experience is the same as that in Tientsin, namely, that the wounds are all aseptic and heal quickly. When the gallant Strautz met his fate, he was on the Wall along with Captain Shiba and Dr. Morrison, the last mentioned being wounded; and, as far as I can make out, this incident happened on or about the 16th ult.

A LOSS TO CHINA.

The French Legation was sacked and blown up, but happily Messrs. Pichon was at the time residing with his British colleague. In their anxiety to get at the British Legation the Chinese themselves fired perhaps the most venerated building in the Empire, viz. the famous Hanlin College, with its invaluable and superb Library, a loss which is in Chinese life and letters almost equivalent to that which Western civilization suffered when Alexandria was bombarded. It is by no means impossible that this atrocious war may live in history on the ill-fame of this incident rather than on its own awful and inherent demerits.

THE CHINESE HEDGE.

We learn from private sources that both Jung Lu and the Tsung Li Yamen have been in communication with Sir Claude and the Ministers by the medium of Wan Tuan, and that the Imperial Government, fearing the consequence of so terrible a crime as Von Ketteler's death, are now keen on ascribing the murder to bandits and blackguards—the City canaille—but they forget that Herr Cordes is alive to prove they lie right up to the hilt.

Every line received now but proves that the hedging movement began the moment they knew that Tientsin City was captured: by the time the Allied army is at the walls of their city, the Manchus will be more foreign than the foreigners themselves. I shall refer to their duplicity later on.

BRITISH DELAY CAUSES DISSATISFACTION.

The military situation here is unchanged; there are active preparations for an immediate advance, but no actual advance, although it is daily promised for to-morrow. There is much reason for thinking the vacillation which haunts British policy and plans like a curse of the Gods is weakening the *entente cordiale* in general, and the good feeling between Japan and England in particular. The Islanders were ready to push on ten days ago, and chafed restively under the delay of Lieut. General Gaselee's arrival. Now that he has come, and has only some 4,000 odd instead of the promised 8,000, they show actual consternation, and not a little soreness of spirit. Not knowing all the circumstances which have caused 4,000 troops

out of 8,000 to be deviated elsewhere, condemnation is imprudent; but unless considerations of the gravest gravity, such as danger to foreign life in the Yangtze Valley, have caused the Home authorities thus to change their plans, there can be no doubt as to their unwisdom. I will merely state that the decision has already been issued in a loss of confidence in British assurances by the Japanese, that it has indefinitely postponed the relief of Peking, and so once again jeopardised the lives of belated foreigners in that Capital. The Japanese consider that we are not playing the game, and that they are being left.

THE RESULT OF INACTIVITY.

A nice adjustment of forces in the exact proportion to the lives and interests involved is of course impossible. No sane man stands for such; but considering England's historic position in China, her vast preponderance of commercial and political interest, and the great number of British lives still at stake in Peking (and in a less degree still in Tientsin) it seems pitiable that so small a force has come North. The delay has moreover been utterly misunderstood by the Chinese who credit to pusillanimity what is due to prudence. The Allies' inactivity has once more renewed the enemy's evanescent courage and confidence. They have strongly entrenched themselves at Peitsang three and half miles out of Tientsin on the Peking Road, and they are massing great forces on our left flank seven miles to our West. I am utterly sceptical of all Chinese numbers, still I will quote what they say—45,000 in the former place, 15,000 in the latter. Just as I write we have another bit of news from the Japanese Legation in the Capital (July 26th). Ju Lu (our Viceroy), Tung-fu-shiang and General Jung have memorialized the Throne to allow half of Tung-fu-shiang's troops to be sent to Tientsin at once, and there to combine with those of Yuan Shih Kai (from Shantung) and Li Peng-Heng from the Yangtze to recapture Tientsin and Taku; this is permitted by Imperial rescript. Nobody pays any attention to this rubbish; but it points to two things: (1) that the Chinese are concentrating; (2) that we should attack and beat them one by one before such concentration is possible, as it means much greater casualties to us. The same late Peking news announces that two of the chief Boxers have been killed, one by troops, the other by the folk of his own town. I have not heard who they are, but as they are those in the employ of our Viceroy Ju-Lu and by him recommended to the Throne, they are probably Chang-te-cheng and Wang Teh-cheng, with whom I hope to deal in my next letter.

THE UNMOUNTED GUNS.

Our twelve-pounders are mounted on their field carriages, but another six days are necessary to finish those of the 4 in. and 4.7 in. q.f.s. This is typical of our lack of method. It has been evident any time during the last three weeks that these fine machines would have to go to Peking for battery purposes. Admiral Bruce has again landed a naval brigade, but numerically much inferior to the late one; including the Marines (350 to 400) it will approximate to 600. The seamen of course are all gunners. This unexpected landing is doubtless due to a ruse to eke out the enigmatic numbers of our troops. Admiral Seymour is at Woosung.

2nd August.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

A foreign expert is busy in the Viceregal Yamen in Tientsin, and is unearthing numerous and important documents of a serious nature. The Viceroy's day-book gives some remarkable information, and of a nature which is utterly incompatible with professions of Official innocence re the Boxer Sedition. For example: Taels 10,000 to the head *I-Ho-Chuan*, Chang Te Cheng, for food: Taels 1,435 for white flour to Yang Shoo Chen for five days rations to 2,290 *I-Ho-Chuan*: Tls. 40 to a wounded Boxer: Tls. 100 to the family of Ma Kun Sun, a Boxer shot in battle: Tls. 70 to the family of Chen-ü-ting, balance of Tls. 100, of which Tls. 30 had been paid for a wound.

Still more heinous, and to be remembered against Ju-lu, is £100 for the heads of two American marines killed in the advance from Taku to Tientsin. We have seen no proclamations about head-money, and had hoped the Chinese had given up this barbarous practice;

but not a bit of it! They have gone back to their utter wallow in the mire of inhumanity. The 50 were given for the two Colt guns lost on the same occasion (about June 20). There are many entries for rewards given for foreign loot which was of course regarded as proof of defeat.

CHINESE ACCOUNTS.

Ju-Lu's despatches to Peking on the incidents of the Boxer rising, the attack on the Taku forts and the bombardment of the Settlements are very interesting reading—perfect models of courtier finesse and plausibility. They are too long to quote in a letter, but I may refer to them later on. They deal with the retirement of a reconnoitring party as "the foreigners then skulked back to their dens." If a company retreats before 2,000, it is an overwhelming defeat, and no numbers are quoted; but barring this fault they are not an unfair account of the battles and struggles between demi-gods and beetles as seen from the Chinese Olympus of superiority.

YAMEN DOCUMENTS.

The Yamen documents contain lists which will be invaluable later on: viz. the names and ages of all the Boxers in the village round Tientsin. They also commend warmly to the Throne the three great leaders, Chang-te-cheng Tsau-fu-chen, both of Tu-Liu, and Wang-te-cheng of Pa-hou and Wai Ngan districts.

There is also some correspondence about the foreign and native Christian at Paoting-fu, it casually mentions the death of seven (or six) foreigners and natives in the Northern Suburb and the utter destruction of all Mission property in the vicinity. The American Presbyterian Mission was located in the Northern Suburb and had three adults and three children (foreigners), so there is naturally great suspense among their friends here as to who were the victims. It is hoped the folk of the American Congregational Mission and C.I.M. escaped from the South Suburb.

LATER.

The U.S. 24th infantry arrived to-day.

THE RELIEF OF PEKING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE FIGHT AT PEITSANG.

Tientsin, 6th August.

The allied army after a Council of War held on Friday morning began its march north towards evening. The main body of the troops, however, did not leave till Saturday, August 4th. Speaking roughly the Russians (the right wing) were about 5,000 strong, the Americans and English (the centre) about 5,000 also, and the Japanese (the left) from about 8,000 to 10,000. Reconnaissance had disclosed the fact that the enemy had chosen a strong position at Peitsang, some four or five miles distant from the city on the Peking Road, and there entrenched in force. It was resolved to dislodge them. Our first news from the front, sent off by energetic pressmen, was that there had been a very severe artillery duel lasting all the morning; that the enemy had been driven (shelled) from one series of trenches to another—three in all—and was in full retreat, after suffering casualties greater than those of the Allies, which were over 1,300. The Russians alone had lost 500, having had to bear the brunt of the terrific shelling.

FACTS AND SURMISES.

The incompatibility of this brief summary with that which has come in to-day is a valuable lesson to commentators and journalists generally. If we cannot get the truth when the forces are only seven miles distant, and the gallopers coming in all the time, what is it likely to be when the forces are far afield, and the scouts do not come down daily? I may as well state the origin of the inaccuracy is no deliberate alteration of news, but in the fact that engagements now cover so large an area that people in one part of the line misunderstand tactics in another part and interpret them by preconceived views. For example, yesterday the Russians suffered little or nought, and were hardly in it at all. The Chinese had flooded their left for a large area, and the Russians were not able to get at them. What then did they do? Like good soldiers they marched back and tried to get at them by following up the Americans and English in their frontal advance. This was seen in part but misunder-

stood, and so the idea spread that the Russians and their few German, Austrian and Italian supporters had been beaten off by heavy fire. Their actual losses were trivial—so indeed were ours—the latter two killed and twenty-one wounded, mostly by stray shots. The fact was it was once more a Japanese day. The Italians away on the left suffered very severely, having 300 casualties (over 50 killed). The cause were not far to seek, and indeed I have referred to one of them before—the extreme visibility of the Japanese uniform. Another was their defective formation in presence of guns; they were in big masses, and shrapnel was bound to pay well, if well timed. A third was that their leaders have too much *elan*; they have already done so well that they are keen on keeping it up, and are not taking their opponents, and especially their opponents' weapons, seriously enough. The enemy was supposed to number only 5,000 or 6,000. Their retreat was deliberate enough, and there were neither spoil nor wounded. Indeed it is supposed the bulk of them withdrew the previous night. About fifty or sixty dead bodies were seen at the first trenches (they were either naked or without uniform); at the second they were undoubtedly Imperial troops, at the third mixed.

YANGTSUN REACHED.

We heard to-day the Allies were at Yangtsun, 18 miles out, as they have advanced up the right bank of the river, the great tactical difficulty of crossing it obviated. In many places in the advance mines have been seen, but so far no casualties have been reported from them.

BUSY PREPARATIONS.

The commissariat has orders to advance twenty miles from Tientsin to-day. This is really grand progress, and if maintained will see the force before Peking this week. General Dorward, R.E., is left in command of the British force here in Tientsin, 1,600 strong, the total being some where between 5,000 and 7,000. I understand very careful dispositions have been made to meet a rush of the enemy from the S. and S.W. We still have an abundance of news that a large force of Chinese is 7 or 10 miles to the S.W., and there is a widespread feeling that we are going to see some very stiff fighting here yet. We are remounting guns and our battery along the Wei-tze or mud wall is formidable, although minus the 12 prs. A 4.7. Q. F. is to be erected there also. I saw the *Norddeutsche* at Taku this morning, so I presume the cable is laid, or is about to be laid, to Chefoo. I fear, however, that with eight Governments claiming precedence to private or press messages, the latter will get a very poor chance. The British Admiralty is moving with the times, for I saw the high poles necessary for Marconi's wireless system being erected at the upper North Fort. This will put us all in communication with the fleet 12 or 14 miles outside. I believe special experts are coming out to work it. Admiral Bruce is here.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

It is sometimes instructive to see ourselves as others see us, and possibly the two annexed despatches of Yu Lu, the Viceroy of Chihli, describing the incidents of the first days of the war, may interest your readers. I transcribe them all the more willingly because my own report of these days and incidents has got lost, and is either at the bottom of the Gulf of Pechili, or mislaid with countless other letters in the hold of H.M.S. *Barfleur*.

I cannot guarantee the literal exactitude of the translation beyond testifying to the honesty and ability of the interpreter. I interpolate critical or explanatory remarks in some parentheses. On the whole one cannot but be struck with the extreme moderation of the statements. They lack the sharp, well-defined edge of western descriptive prose, when the narrator is sure of his facts, and, of course, they gloss over disaster and disagreeable facts in the way well known to all beaten satraps and generals from the beginning of time; but on the whole to a man conversant with the incidents referred to they are a fair account of things from the Chinese point of view.

THE CHINESE ACCOUNT.

[When the Chinese opened fire on us on that momentous 17th of June (21st day of fifth moon)] "Le Jung Kwan had in the city and suburbs 2,000 of the Wu-wei army and General Nieh's men. As there were also 30,000 Boxers

[the populace in Tientsin gave 50,000, but both these numbers are surely exaggerations] who regard the destruction of churches and the killing of foreigners as a patriotic duty, I called a meeting of their leaders, and explained to them the policy of the Government. All offered their services freely, and their patriotism is manifest in their actions. To-day we saw a train going northwards from Cheng Chue Kon [near Tientsin]. We harassed the foreigners by destroying the line, upon which they fired and wounded many. We returned their fire and the action continued till night-fall.

"On the 22nd [June 18th] the foreign troops again attacked our men in different places, but we held our own at all points. Our forts and different camps shelled them, and the patriotic Boxers assisted everywhere in the fighting, which continued till the evening when the foreign troops were beaten. Many foreign buildings in se Chu Liu [Settlements] were burned [It is a curious fact that of the numerous houses destroyed in the two Settlements, only four have been set on fire by shell-fire, and nearly all those destroyed are Chinese-owned. In the two British Settlements only two godowns were inflamed and destroyed by shell. In the French another two, but as incendiarism was rampant all the time, it is doubtful if even this small number was due to the enemy's artillery.]

"On the 23rd the foreigners again attacked us at sunrise, thinking their dens would be difficult to guard, so their fierceness was much greater than before; our troops, combined with those patriotic Boxers, fought severely with them for a long time. They [the foreigners] were apparently unable to hold out for any length of time, whereas our men fought very bravely, and in the afternoon found the enemy very unwilling to continue. They finally saw them skulking back to their dens, [to run in as a rat to its hole.] Yeh and I were of opinion that our affairs had gone well so far. It was vain to hope to restore good relations so to augment the courage of our own men we thought it better to bombard the dens of the foreign troops in order to disarm them. After that we planned to retake [the forts at] Taku, one hundred li distant. For on account of breaks in the telegraph we do not precisely know the truth of what has transpired there. Amongst other things it is reported that the powder magazines have been exploded from which we gather the place is in some danger. [This is disingenuous. Yu Lu knew early in the day of June 27th both by wire and special messenger that all the four forts had capitulated after storm.]

"We now tore up the railway line at Cheng Liang Cheng [half-way between Tientsin and Taku] and other places, and we opened the water sluices and gates at Cheng Chue Kou [above Tientsin city] to let the water out of the Pei-ho, and thus by lowering the depth prevent the foreigners going to Peking by stream. We found that those foreign troops already set out for Peking [i. e. Admiral Seymour's column] had been cut off by Boxers at Yangtsun [eighteen miles from Tientsin] by destruction of the line, and that they were now trying to skulk back to Tientsin, so we at once dispatched forces to cut them off.

"These are the victories we have won since the beginning of the trouble, and this is the true condition of the defences here. Now to fight eight Powers with the forces of one is quite impossible. How then can the force now at my disposal at Tientsin be brought against the collective armies of eight nations? I ask your Majesties to send a great army to Tientsin as soon as possible to aid the circumstances of the Empire. I submit this by rapid courier.

"Again there are more than 400 troops protecting the Legations at Peking, and I hear that our patriotic Boxers have by their sole initiation taken steps against the [foreign] religions in the capital. Now Tientsin is in a condition far different from that of any former time, and I trust your Majesties will devise a proper and safe plan [to relieve the situation]."

The Imperial Rescript ran: "We will issue an edict."

A POSTSCRIPT.

In a supplement or postscript his Excellency tabulates his opinion "that the troubles have all originated in religious differences, and that the pressure of unforeseen circumstances have fore-

stalled the beginning of the war. [This is the only possible rendering the Translator can give to this obscure passage.] But this is less to be regretted, as popular feeling is unanimous and firmly united, and courage is high. Commanders Hu Tien hao, Ho Yung Sheng, and the minor officers of the different yings [camps] have done their utmost and are still pressing forward. I am doing my best to unite the army, and to manage affairs properly, but as the foreigners have received so great a gash, I am sure they will not remain quiet, and there will be a great movement of the troops of all nations."

THE SECOND REPORT.

The second report runs as follows: Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, and Superintendent of Trade, begs to issue a report of the fighting here.

"I have already on the 29th of the late Moon (June 24th) reported the destruction made by the foreigners, and the strong defence effected by the Government troops. On the morning of the 29th there were several hundreds of foreign troops and religious people who skulked from the Tientsin Railway Station to Chin Yu Wei Chian by railway. They intended to relieve those foreign troops who were at Hsi Ku, but they have been defeated by our Tientsin field forces together with the van of our Wu Wei army, and the Boxers. [This is grossly wrong: it refers to the relief column, 2,000 strong, which marched from the Tientsin Settlements, and successfully effected the relief of the Admiral].

"At noon on the same day several hundreds of foreign soldiers came out from the mud wall of the Military Store at Hsi Ku [the Admiral's column.] They carried some guns, and hid in the woods of Pei Miao on the opposite side of the store and attacked our camps. Our men fired back, and fought for two hours; the foreigners returned to Hsi Ku owing to the repeated onsets, and the absence of their own relief forces. They had no way to get out, so in the night they set fire to the sides of the Store in order to skulk off. When we saw the fire we attacked them in the rear, at the same time extinguishing the fire by the help of the Boxers, and the Fire Brigade. All the foreign troops escaped in the confusion [?] by making a detour by the Lang Lung Tao to the Railway Station. On putting out the fire we found that nine depots [godowns] of weapons, cartridges, fuses, &c., had been burned; the others containing rifles and military stores are all safe, and in good order. [This refers to the successful retreat of the Admiral's force, and its relief column into the Settlements: very probably the reason why they were unmolested in their long, hot, five miles march, encumbered by so many wounded, was that the enemy were too busy in trying to save Hsi Ku from the flames.] The same morning the foreign troops from the Settlements had a bombardment of the Hae Kum Sze or Western Arsenal for a long time. A shell burst into the kitchen, which caught fire, and then the flame spread to the Temple [Lord Elgin's Joss House]. From the dryness of the wood fifty rooms out of one hundred were burned. Some damage was also done to the machinery, but it only needs a little repairing. [As a matter of fact, it was utterly wrecked, and has since been looted by the city smiths, &c. &c.]. So the Military Store has been abandoned, and the Western Arsenal not occupied. I have ordered our troops to defend both.

"The foreigners have long desired to attack the Eastern Arsenal, and actually tried on the 27th and 30th of the Fifth Moon, but were driven back by our braves with killed and wounded on both sides. [This refers to the Russian reconnaissance]. But on the first of the Sixth Moon the western side was attacked. The foreigners were defeated several times by P'au Chen Shan, the Commander of the Wu Wei army who held it. At their first attempt P'au concealed his men till the enemy drew near, and then poured in volleys on them. They advanced and retired several times, a great number being killed. [His Excellency does not say the dead—very few, were mutilated and decapitated.] When our men were taking dinner they suddenly saw 2,000 foreign soldiers march out from the Settlements [three miles distant] and rush to attack the west side of the Arsenal. Yao Lian Tan, another Commander of the Wu Wei, hearing that P'au's small force could not stand against so large a number, pushed all the troops over from the North and East sides

to the West; not long after a regiment of cavalry, more than 1,000 horses [this is pure fiction] came up from Chien Liang Cheng, and so they attacked us from all sides. Still we fought hard against them; bullets and shells were like showers. P'au's right leg was shot, but he kept fighting after wrapping up the wound. At 4 p.m. a shell burst unexpectedly in the gun-cotton store and the foreigners rushed in. At this time the firing (P'au's) was going on all round, and our troops could not withstand it, so returned towards Ti Tao. Our losses were more than 300 officers and soldiers; great number of the foreigners were also killed and wounded. The wall of the Arsenal is 20 li in circumference [in reality it is 9.] The area is vast and the foreigners can occupy only one side, as only the gun-cotton part has been destroyed and the machinery is not damaged. We must devise plans by combining Boxers and troops to have the foreigners expelled. [It was on this occasion the Chinese covered their retreat with crackers.]

"While the Arsenal was being attacked, another detachment of foreigners marched to Chen Chia Kou, but Hu Tien Chu, the Commander there, assisted by the Boxers, fired the big guns and shot many. The enemy dispersed and escaped to the Settlements. [This is woefully astray: it should be "a column of Boxers, with some troops and a big gun, started from Chen Chia Kou to take the foreigners attacking the Arsenal in the rear, but the Russians at 1,000 yards put 7 shells into their ranks, whereupon they ran like hares."]

"On the 2nd and 3rd no attacks were made by them: they patrolled their troops through the Settlement and Ma Chia Kou. They sent detachments from the Railway Station to fire the houses of the people, and the salt heaps on the East side of the river, and they were beaten frequently by our people. This is the account of the struggle on the days after the 29th of the Fifth. We find from spies that there are still ten [?] small bands of men of various nations at Tangku. Foreign troops are being brought to Tientsin in native junks towed by foreign steamers. Russia has the greatest number among them all, including railway engineers. The Myriad Years Bridge between Taku and Hsin Cheng has been destroyed by troops, and the railway track has not been repaired yet.

"General Ma, Commander-in-Chief of Che Chiang (P), Assistant Commander of General Sung's army, which used to be at Shanhai-kwan, arrived here with his men on the 3rd of the 6th (June 29th) bringing a great force to our help, and so the people feel much easier and quieter than before. I have personally consulted with the said Commander-in-chief about the outlook. Our best way is first to expel the foreign troops from the Settlement, then to combine with our other forces and drive them step by step to Taku. Then we can do as we please. [This is simply delicious as a plan of campaign.] I will consult with Ma Yu Kun, Nich Shi Chang, and Lo Jung Kwan to improve our opportunity. First we must have the Taku forts retaken in order to secure the key of our Northern defences. I submit this by swift courier to your Majesties, the Empress Dowager and Emperor."

THE IMPERIAL ANSWER.

The Imperial Rescript says in reply: "Let Ju Yu consult with Generals Ma Nieh and Lo to fight the foreigners step by step, and to retake the Taku forts immediately."

A LATER DESPATCH.

A supplementary report is to the following effect: "The Boxers continue to come to Tientsin, and to take part in the fighting. Their chief, Chang-Te-Cheng, of Ju Lin, in the Chung Hai district, has with him 5,000 *I Ho Chuan*. They arrived on the 29th of the 6th Moon [June 28th] I find he is a strong vigorous, wilful [energetic] man. He has chosen a bivouac for his men, and is now waiting for a commission. A reasonable amount of provisions and ammunition has been given to them. He will be commended for promotion when he deserves it. Tsan Fu Tien and Han Ye Li of Chin Hae and Wang-Te-Cheng of Wan-Pa can also be employed for service. I mention them for your approval."

To this there was an Imperial Rescript: "Let them be united to give assistance to our military forces."

WITH THE RELIEF COLUMN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT THE FRONT.]

THE YANGTSUN AFFAIR.

7th August.

We moved out at 6 a.m. on Monday, the 6th inst., from the scene of our last encounter, beyond where we had bivouacked. The Japanese occupied the right bank, the British, French, and Americans the left bank. It was intended for the troops on each side of the bank to move parallel with each other, but owing to the bad condition of the roads this could not be done. On nearing Yangtsun the Americans, who were on our right, were extended out, taking plenty of room. The 1st Sikhs, 24th Punjab Infantry, and the Hongkong Regiment were in the centre, supported by the R.W.F., with the Artillery on our immediate left. The Russians were on the extreme left, extended out similarly to the Americans, but for some reason which I cannot explain they did not come into action. The British advanced without a check in extended order and rushed the Railway embankment—the enemy's first position—the Americans keeping neck and neck with us on our right.

THE COST OF VICTORY.

The whole of the troops suffered terribly from the heat, and the shell-fire, which was very heavy, was responsible for most of the casualties, which were:—British, 10 killed, 40 wounded, Americans, 12 killed, 50 wounded; they fought well. The Russians occupied Yangtsun itself, the British and Americans remaining in the captured positions, which if held with disciplined troops would have been well nigh impregnable. The French did not arrive in sufficient time to take part. The Naval Brigade did not take part either, as their guns are in the junks. The troops, being very much fatigued, will not move for two days; yet we hope to be in Peking by the 13th if all goes well.

THE FIGHT AT HOSIWU.

EASY VICTORY FOR ALLIES.

The *Shanghai Mercury's* special correspondent writes on the 9th inst.:—On the 8th a patrol located the enemy entrenching at Hosiwu, and an attack was arranged to take place on the 9th. [Previous despatches give this date as the 10th August]. The Japanese leading shelled the position, which was occupied without much opposition, the enemy retreating in the form of a rabble, having abandoned four guns. The Cavalry and Artillery were sent in pursuit, assisted by the Bengal Lancers. These came into contact with the Chinese Cavalry, which was routed with heavy losses.

GREAT HEAT, BUT ABUNDANT WATER.

The Allies are suffering greatly from the heat. The position at the close of the action necessitated the rearguard starting late to-day to join the British and Americans. The head-gear of the latter is utterly insufficient for the climate here, and this is causing direful consequences. We have abundance of water, and the conditions for the advance are all favourable.

CASUALTIES AT YANGTSUN.

The same correspondent wrote on the 6th, after the battle at Yangtsun:—"The comparative smallness of the British casualties is attributed to the instructions that have been issued to advance in exceptionally extended order. The casualties of the Russians were seven killed and nineteen wounded. The Americans had seventy-four killed and 165 wounded. These casualties occurred while the troops were assisting the centre attack. The British casualties were—Welsh Fusiliers, two killed and eight wounded. The Sikhs had twenty-four casualties, including Lieut. Costello, severely wounded. The Punjabs had eight casualties."

NEUCHWANG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Newchwang, 6th August.

RUSSIANS TAKE OVER THE NATIVE CITY.

Owing to an attack on the Settlement made by the "Boxers" on the morning of the 4th instant, followed up by rifle fire from the soldiers and licensed highwaymen, the Russian

gunboats opened fire on the Chinese Town, which resulted in all the native combatants flying southwards towards the plains, where they were intercepted by the Russian field artillery and cavalry.

The bombardment was stopped to allow some of the merchants, accompanied by a lieutenant, to proceed down town and get the Guilds together. Some eight native merchants with one of the Yamen officials the Taotai had fled, having been threatened with death by the "Boxers" for endeavouring to dissuade them from making an attack—were found, and returned with the Foreigners to the Settlement, where they had an interview with the General, who stopped further bombardment on the condition that all arms would be given up by 10 a.m. the following day. The same evening the Russian-Naval flag was hoisted at the Custom House by order of the General. On the 5th inst. Mr. H. A. Bush, a few of the foreign merchants, and Mr. Schmidt, of the Russo-Chinese Bank, accompanied the troops on their march into the Native City, to assist in procuring accommodation for the soldiers appointed to police the Town, and to prevent misunderstandings between the Chinese and Russians. Vice-Admiral Alexeief arrived yesterday and informed the deputation of Foreign merchants who called on him, that the Russians would administer the Town, and that the dues would be collected by the Customs as heretofore but held pending final Settlement. But for the barbarous behaviour of the Cossacks it would not be difficult to reassure the merchants; the Native City is quiet, and the Hongks are all closed.

Very little damage was caused to the town by the bombardment.

THE ACTION OF H.B.M. CONSUL AT CHUNGKING.

The following is the text of the much criticised circular issued by H.B.M. Consul at Chungking, to the British subjects in Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow.

British Consulate, Chungking.
6th July, 1900.

Gentlemen,—I have to warn you that owing to the critical political situation, amounting to a national revolution, I consider that you run the greatest risk to your own lives and those of your families by remaining any longer in the interior of China or travelling there, for the present, and I have to call upon you to proceed with all possible speed to places where there is protection of British Naval or Military forces.

M. F. A. Fraser,

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
To all British Subjects in the Provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kweichow.

FOREIGN REPLIES TO LI HUNG-CHANG.

It will be remembered, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that when Li Hung-chang received his last appointment to negotiate peace H.E. telegraphed the news to the various Foreign Offices of Europe and America. The replies have now arrived and from what can be gathered from them by the Chinese officials at Shanghai imply that, apart from others signifying a desire to negotiate peace, Russia requires land in compensation, while Germany is determined on revenge, owing to the murder of her Minister, Baron von Ketteler, and will not speak of peace until after Peking has been captured.

THE MURDERED MEMBERS OF THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

The following is the "Imperial Decree" referring to the execution of Hsu Ching-cheng and Yuan Chang, the two members of the Tsungli Yamen whose death we have recorded already. The decree is dated 29th July, the day after their execution.

"We have received of late repeated memorials denouncing the evil reputation and traitorous ambitions of Hsu Ching-cheng, Senior (Chinese) Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, and Yuan Chang, Director of the Court of Sacrificial Ceremonies, especially in their position of Ministers of the Foreign Office. Further that, whenever they are received in audience,

they repeatedly speak in unwarranted language carrying evil intent, thereby causing confusion in the Government. Traitorous counsels also tend towards influencing other members of the Government to their side and their lack of reverence for the Throne is such that words are not strong enough to condemn their actions. We are of opinion that if such conduct be not severely punished as an example there will be no other means of keeping discipline amongst the ranks of our officials, and we therefore hereby command that the said Hsu Ching-cheng and Yuan Chang be forthwith beheaded as a solemn warning to others."

THE STATE OF TIENTSIN.

THE TOWN NOT RUINED.

A conversation which a representative of the *N. C. Daily News* had with a gentleman recently returned from Tientsin to Shanghai has resulted in the learning of many interesting facts in connection with the condition of affairs in the North. Since the taking of Tientsin native city, things have quieted down there considerably. There is, of course, no business in Tientsin, though the banks are doing a little. The reports as to the ruined condition of Tientsin are absolutely wrong. A sugar godown was ruined, and in the French Settlement there had been heavy damage, though this last was done by the defenders for the most part to prevent the Chinese from obtaining cover. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are doing some small repairs, but they are very little damaged. As to the American Consulate, which was reported to be in ashes, it was hardly injured at all. All the barricades had been cleared away, and the town has generally been cleared up, so that it presents quite a peaceful and happy appearance.

REPAIRING THE RAILWAY.

Moreover, there is railway communication with Taku, and three trains a day are running both ways—at 8.0, 12.0, and 4.0. It was not to the credit of the English that this line was repaired and put in working order. They had the splendid opportunity of putting the job under the direction of Mr. Kinder, who could have engaged the necessary staff and coolies' labour, but they put it into the slow and jealous hands of the Royal Engineers, who made so tedious a business of it that finally the work was done by the Russians, and done quickly and with fair efficiency.

THE ALLIES' QUARTERS.

The taking of the native city practically ended the danger for Tientsin, unless it be true, which is not considered likely, that 15,000 Boxers are in the neighbourhood, waiting the depletion of the garrison that they may attack. However, as soon as the shelling—and the looting—had been done, the town settled down into a life almost hum-drum. The troops went into quarters, and it was noticeable that the Russians and Japanese were kept widely apart. The Japanese lived in the Japanese concession, where they had bought Chang Yen-mao's house. The Russian camp was on the railway line about two miles below the railway station, on the left bank of the river. The American troops were in godowns in the British Settlement, while the British were scattered about in different places. Their bluejackets were on the Bund, which was necessary, as they engaged in unloading lighters, and work of that sort. Their position is called "Barfleur Barracks."

IN THE CITY.

The native city is far from being quiet. It is full of malcontents and Boxers. Major Waller, the distinguished American officer, had one day to empty his revolver in self-defence.

THE WEIHAIWEI REGIMENT.

In connection with the fact that a hundred men of the 1st Chinese Regiment have gone with the force to help pull the guns, while the remainder have remained at Tientsin, the *N. C. Daily News* quotes an observer, who says: "I think they are good under fire, but I also think they are a most unreliable regiment. They have gone to fight, and they will fight. After this they will loot like fiends, and desert with their loot. On the other hand if they are not given an opportunity to fight, they will complain that they are not soldiers and will desert for that reason. I think they are quite unreliable."

THE CHINESE ATTACK ON BLAGOVESTCHENSK.

The *Kobe Herald* prints some interesting extracts from a letter received in Kobe from a gentleman who was in Blagovestchensk when the Chinese first attacked the town. The writer dates his letter from Vladivostok:—

I suppose by this time you will know the cause why communication has been interrupted between Blagovestchensk and this place. I wanted to telegraph to you that Blagovestchensk was bombarded, but such telegrams were not received at the telegraph station. When I arrived at Blagovestchensk the city presented the most peaceful aspect and there was nothing whatever to suggest that Blagovestchensk would soon be a besieged city. The complete faith the citizens had in their neighbours across the border had led to the complete withdrawal of the troops and arms. The city was left defenceless. The withdrawal of the troops left it in fact in a most critical position, and we have only to thank Chinese stupidity and cowardice that we have not had our throats cut and that the city has been sacked. I arrived at Blagovestchensk on Friday evening, July 13th, and went out on business the next day. I expected to call again on several parties and to leave the city a few days afterwards. On Sunday, July the 15th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, every one was amazed to hear that fire had suddenly been opened upon Blagovestchensk from concealed trenches on the opposite side of the river. A steamer was just about to leave the city for Habarovsk with the remaining 300 soldiers. I was just going on board the steamer, to send off my mail, and the principal street, which faces the river, was crowded with men, women and children, the day being a holiday, when all at once volley after volley from rifle and cannon was fired at us. You can imagine what then ensued. The screams and general panic were horrifying. The people were terror-stricken and rushed madly to the rear of the city. In a quarter of an hour in the principal street not one soul was to be seen. The firing from the Chinese shore increased all the time. Soon after all the rifle and ammunition stores were torn open and young and old began to arm themselves with whatever they could get hold of. Residents fought with themselves for the possession of a gun, for the city was left almost as bare of arms as it was of troops. At the hotel where I was staying everybody received a gun and a few cartridges and marched off to the river front, as a Chinese invasion was immediately expected. We were to frustrate any attempt to land. The rifles given out to us were those used in the Crimean War and they are harmless things; however, it was the best the city had. 200 regular soldiers were armed with axes and 300 with guns, and the free citizens formed the whole defence of Blagovestchensk. A whole night we stood on watch facing the enemy's fire. Evidently the Chinese, although they kept up a steady fire, were more afraid than the Russians and did not try to cross the river. Thanks to the Chinese not being very good marksmen only a few of us were wounded and two killed, and very little damage was done to the buildings. The next day trenches were dug and the city was surrounded with a chain of guards composed of armed residents. All places of business were closed and a good many of the population left the city and went inland, but soon returned, finding out that there was greater danger there than in the city itself.

Of course at such a time there was no talk of doing any business. The city was declared under military law on the 16th, hanging being the penalty for any misconduct.

River communication has also been declared interrupted as long as the war on the Amur continues. Finding out that I was only losing time staying there, and that it may become still worse, I got permission to leave the city by horse. It was a very risky undertaking, but it had to be done, as staying there any longer meant losing time and money, and risking life at the same time. So, after untold difficulties and great dangers and privation, I reached Mikhaelo-Semenofsk, where I met Capt. Nikitin, who took me to Khabarovsk. I am the first man to leave Blagovestchensk at such a time and think that I have done a good thing in doing so. A good many wanted to do the same, but could get no horses and were afraid to undertake the journey.

COREAN NEWS.

THE EFFECT OF THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

The Chemulpo correspondent of the *Kobe Herald* writes on the 9th inst.:—"Russia is pouring tens of thousands of Cossacks from the North into Manchuria, and report says no human soul is being spared and a wide open tract is being made as the troops press forward. They are, nevertheless, meeting some opposition en route, as the whole of the Chinese come out against them. I fear we know really but little of what is going on in the Far North and interior of the country. Refugees continue to flock to Vladivostok from the interior and steamers are leaving fully laden with them. On the 9th more than twelve Roman Priests took passages in the *Yamashiro Maru*, also a considerable number of Japanese and Chinese; and it is expected that for some time to come ships will be full up. Matters in this country are quiet, and as long as the Boxers can be kept out of it little or no trouble with such an element as that will disturb Corea. If the Boxers get a footing in Corea the natives from sheer fright will be obliged to join them.

"The very handsome gift to the Allied troops by the Korean Emperor is very significant and many venture to think he would do well to send a few hundred soldiers to join the allied forces. Confidence seems to have been restored amongst the foreigners living in the northern ports. By the by, the twelve Chinese transports, with 20,000 Boxers, of which we heard the other day, have not yet arrived in the port of Fusan.

"When in that port some few weeks ago I found many believed in the report. Of all places in Corea Fusan is most safe. It is the most southern and best guarded place in the whole country. Besides being so near to Japan there is generally one Japanese man-of-war there and always 200 to 300 well-trained soldiers, besides a Japanese population of 6,000. Seoul and Chemulpo just now are very hot, but our friends from China will no doubt find it better than the filthy dirty cities of China. Many Missionaries are the guests of the residents of both Seoul and Chemulpo. The Railway between the two places is in good working order and it is a great boon to the public, as is also the Electric Railway in Seoul."

RUSSIAN SPIES.

A *Mainichi* despatch dated Chemulpo, 13th August, says:—"It is reported that Russian spies have arrived at Chemulpo. One of these, who gives out that he is a teacher of languages and is accompanied by a Japanese woman, revealed his true character while playing the part of an eavesdropper in a certain hotel where Japanese officers were lodging. Various Koreans are reported to be engaged as spies by the Russians.

ON THE WAY.

The *Nerbudda*, which left Calcutta on the 20th inst., is due at Hongkong on the 2nd of next month. She brings a wing of the 6th Jats, including five officers, seven native officers, 333 men, and 62 followers, a section of the 51st Native Field Hospital, including one officer, one sergeant, two hospital assistants, three native rank and file, and 55 followers; Staff of the 3rd Brigade, Captain Cunningham and Special Service Officers Major England and Captain Orchard; part of the second Native General Hospital—three officers, one assistant surgeon, and two followers; transport details of the 3rd Brigade.

The German squadron, which arrived at Singapore on the 20th inst. and was expected to coal there, consists of nineteen vessels, of which no less than eight are first-class battle-ships, the rest being cruisers and torpedo-boats. The large fleet is to be known as the German East Asiatic Squadron, and will be under the command of Admiral Geissler, who is reported to have left Wilhelmshaven, with the majority of the vessels, on the 11th July. The leading ships of the squadron are the battleships *Kaiser Friedrich III* and *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, of 11,000 tons displacement, 18 knots, and 34 guns each; the *Brandenburg*, *Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm*, *Wissenburg*, and *Worth*, of 10,100 tons displacement, 16 knots and 20 guns each; and the *Sachsen* and *Wurtemberg*, of 7,441 tons displacement, 14 knots, and 14 guns each. The other vessels are the despatch vessel *Hela*, 2,000 tons, 20 knots, 4 guns; the torpedo gun-boat

Jagd, 1,250 tons, 20 knots 4 guns; the third-class cruisers *Niobe* and *Nymphe*, of 2,600 tons, 21 knots, 10 guns each; the second-class cruiser *Victoria Louise*, of 5,650 tons, 19 knots, 20 guns; and the fourth-class cruiser *Sperber*, 1,120 tons, 13 knots, and 8 guns. Then there are five large torpedo-boats to complete the fleet, these being detailed off to act as despatch boats to the squadron. The four large battleships will have 568 officers and men each, while the four smaller ones will have in all 1,087 officers and men. The whole squadron, with the exception of the torpedo-boats, will be manned by 5,815 officers and men. The *Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm* is the flagship.

About this date a small fleet of Russian warships are expected at Colombo. These are the armoured cruiser *Gromoboi* (12,336 tons, 23 knots, 26 guns); the turret ship *Poltava* (10,960 tons, 17 knots, 16 guns) and the torpedo destroyers *Delphin*, *Kusatak*, *Kit* and *Skat*. The second-class cruiser *Aluer* (4,382 tons, 20 knots, 10 guns) of the French Navy, and third-class cruiser *Lombardi* (2,380 tons, 17 knots, 10 guns) of the Italian Navy are also expected at Colombo en route for China.

According to present arrangements five transports with Russian troops are coming out, and the first of these, the *Ekatrinoslav*, with a large number of marines and sailors, is expected here in a few days. These men are to take the place of those who have been landed from the Russian men-of-war for shore operations. She will be followed a week later by the *Voronej*, with 1,500 troops, Infantry and Artillery, and with over 300 tons of ammunition and stores, their destination being Taku. The *Saratov*, with 1,200 troops, will be the next to arrive here; while the other will be the *China* (East Asiatic Co.), which is bringing out a large quantity of ammunition and two torpedo boats in sections.

Besides the two transports which recently arrived with German troops, several other transports are coming out within this month, bringing in all eight battalions of Infantry.

The French contingent is to be about 9,225 officers and men, which will include 4 regiments of Infantry, 8 battalions of Artillery, besides Engineers, Telegraph Staff, etc.

THE RELIEF OF PEKING.

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

In his sermon at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning the Rev. R. F. Cobbold said:—"I was not intending to preach this morning, but when the whole civilized world vibrates with a throbbing gladness in response to the news which was flashed yesterday to its remotest corner, silence would ill become an assembly of Christians met together for the purpose of praise. 'We are bound to thank God' now, and one purpose I have view in at this time is to tell you, and to ask you to make it known, that there will be a special Thanksgiving Service here at a quarter to eleven. It will be concluded before the firing of salutes at noon and an effort will be made to make it hearty, popular, and suitable to the occasion. I need not ask you to make an effort to come. You will. It should be a general holiday.

As, however, other lips than mine will have the privilege of speaking to you then, I want to say just a word or two to-day on this great and unprecedented event which has made it possible to substitute the 'garment of praise' for the 'spirit of heaviness,' which has turned sorrow into joy, and grief into gladness.

The news of the 'Capture of Peking' and the release of the brave band of Europeans falsely, foully and fearfully imprisoned there, has made all the world ring with glad thanksgiving. After weeks and months of anxiety, when rumour upon rumour came, when messages, which we dared hardly think were genuine, were brought in by hands we dared hardly trust, when ultra-sensational reports were carried along the wires, and even the sober Press of England, being persuaded that there was no hope, published obituary notices of those they thought (and we thought too) had been mercilessly massacred by an infuriated and misgoverned mob—after all this we are greeted now with the glad good news that the 'Ministers and their subordinates,' and, thank God, we may believe also their women and children, 'are reported safe.' So wonderful, so generally unexpected (until the last few days) has been this

deliverance that, when the first unauthentic news of it came, it seemed almost too good to be true. We seemed (and must not they have seemed also) to have awake from a terrible dream. It is as of old: 'When the Lord turned the captivity of Sion, then were we like unto them that dream.' Our hearts were filled with gladness and our tongues with joy. . . . To us there seemed no hope, yet God Almighty has delivered. Truly He is the giver of all deserved Victory, and of rich gifts undeserved by us. Truly we are bound to thank God.

God grant that the very wonder of this great deliverance, the common share in it which all civilized nations have, the common adversity which all have suffered, the common insult all have received, the common part all have taken (as far as circumstances have allowed), may weld them together in a lasting union, so that, in God's good time, all may know a world-wide peace; and so that the later years of the life of our beloved Queen may see her great Empire at rest, and in the enjoyment of that peace—of concord, of progress and of true religion—for which she has always striven and prayed.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

On Monday morning a special Thanksgiving Service for the relief of the Ministers and others at Peking was held in St. John's Cathedral. The stormy weather prevented the attendance of many from the hill districts, but the nave and transepts of the Cathedral were filled with a congregation, cosmopolitan in character and representative of the whole of our island community. Amongst those present were H.E. the Governor Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., and Lady Blake; H.E. Major-General W. J. Gascoigne, C.M.G., with Captain the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, aide-de-camp; A. G. Romano, Esq., Consul-General for Portugal; R. Wildman, Esq., Consul-General for the United States, several members of the Legislative Council, and Military and Naval Officers.

The clergy were Rt. Rev. J. C. Hoare, D.D., Bishop of Victoria; Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., Chaplain; Revs. W. Banister, E. H. Good, R.N., P. H. Jones, R.N., J. H. France, T. Wright, W. S. Walsh, Iliff, Fong Yat Sau, and the Rev. G. J. Williams, pastor of the Union Church.

The order of service was as follows:—

Processional Hymn "Now thank we all our God.
God Save the Queen.

Psalms *cxxi*, *cxxviii*, and *cl*.

Lessons—*Isaiah XII*, 1-5; *Romans XII*, 9-21.

Benedictus (Barnby).

Credo.

Versicles.

Collects.

Anthems (Solo) "Why do the Nations?" and

"O Give Thanks."

Thanksgivings.

Hymn, No. 292 A. & M.

Sermon by the Bishop of Victoria.

Te Deum Laudamus (Smart).

Blessing.

"Hallelujah Chorus."

There was a full attendance of the Choir, and the musical portion of the service was exceedingly well rendered. The solo from *The Messiah*, "Why do the Nations," was magnificently sung by the well known baritone soloist, Mr. Alec Marsh, and his accompaniment was spiritedly played by Mr. A. Gordon Ward, the organist. The anthem "O Give Thanks" was well sung by the Choir, and the hymn, sung by choir and congregation, "Praise the Lord, ye heavens adore Him," prefaced the sermon by the Bishop of Victoria.

The lessons were read by the Rev. J. G. Williams.

The Bishop said—We have met together to praise God for the infinite mercies which he has shown to us and our fellow countrymen in Peking. There are two thoughts this morning which I will bring before your minds, which are suggested by the two lessons which we have read. In the lesson from *Isaiah*, 12th chapter, verses one to five, we find the words "God is my salvation," and I think that we can fully realise this lesson this morning. We have all of us been through weeks of very great anxiety. If we look back at what our feelings were six weeks ago, I think we can all remember that the one great feeling in our minds was: "How utterly impotent man is?"

There were our friends and our fellow countrymen shut up in Peking, few in number, beset by large numbers of enemies; and whilst I do not wish for a moment to depreciate the courage, the skill, the determination and endurance of those who have been struggling on in Peking, we must all acknowledge that some 500 fighting men cannot resist tens of thousands of armed men, armed with heavier guns, and with all the supplies they wanted. As far as we can gather from the occasional messages that came through, they were without food, without water, without sufficient ammunition, and after some lapse of time they must have been dependent on what they could obtain from outside for their very existence. On the other hand, within 100 miles or so of Peking, a large fleet was assembled with heavy guns and every appliance of modern science—a magnificent fighting fleet—and there were messages coming through saying how urgent was the need of help—"Come quickly; we are at the last extremity. Make haste, our food is running short, and our ammunition is running out." Yet there was the fleet of all the combined great powers, complete with all the science, intelligence and power of the world, as it is now, and yet they could do nothing. Certainly the one thought borne in upon our minds at that time and the great lesson that all of us may learn from the events of the past two months is: "How impotent man is," and God has, in His own good way, saved those people. Man's impotence was shown but God's power has also been shown. We were led to realise that we could do nothing, and we knew not whether those people had supplies of food, whether they continued to live, and whether God had turned the hearts of enemies to desist from the attack. This we know, that when man was proved to be incapable of saving them they have been saved. Is it not, therefore, right for us to say "Behold! God is our salvation?" Is it not right for us to meet together as we have to-day to give glory to God, and to God alone? To give thanksgiving, to give glory to God and to God alone for the victory and deliverance which He has wrought; to praise Him for His endless mercies, to praise Him for not having to mourn over the loss of the Representatives of the West and for the many personal friends? We can meet together to rejoice to-day over their safety. Let us give thanks to God, for God is our salvation and by Him and Him alone our people were saved. Another lesson is suggested by the second lesson we read, *Romans 12*, verses 9-21—"Vengeance is mine, said the Lord, I will repay." I do think that we want to bear that lesson in mind; we want all of us to beware of a vengeful spirit. A great crime has undoubtedly been committed, who is exactly responsible we may not be able to say at once, but this we can say, that undoubtedly a great crime against the world, against civilization, against the law of nations has been committed. A just punishment for crime is taught in the Scriptures, but we must take care lest the vengeful spirit should take the place of a desire for a just and deterrent punishment for crime committed. We must take care also lest punishment fall upon the guiltless, instead of on those who are guilty. For remember this, that this vast nation of the Chinese is as a whole a peace-loving nation, a quiet nation, and whilst of late there have been these troubles, we must remember they have been caused by a small minority. Already a vast number of these poor people have suffered from the violence of their own fellow countrymen, and from the necessary steps taken to put down that violence. We must take care, so far as in us lies, to make it a matter of prayer that the Western nations will deal out just punishment, and be careful not to let punishment turn into vengeance, nor to let passion rule instead of justice. We Western nations believe that we hold a higher civilization, a truer model of what man should be than these people in the Far East. We should, therefore, pray that those who now have to guide the counsels of those Nations, that those who are leading their armies, that those fighting in the north of China may all of them bear in mind that justice is needed not vengeance, and that even to the guilty justice should err on the side of mercy rather than undue severity. The spirit inculcated in the two lessons, "God is my salvation," "Vengeance is mine, said the Lord, I will repay," is this:—If thine enemy

hunger give him food, if he thirst give him drink. Yes, we speak of the Chinese as barbarous compared with ourselves. Many have spoken of the horrible barbarity of the Chinese. Well, if it be true that they are barbarous, remember that our duty is therefore to go to them, and to teach them how to mend their ways. If they hunger through want of true knowledge, it is our duty to give to them; if they are thirsty, it is our duty to give them drink. Our duty is to pray—we can all do that—that these present troubles taking place in China may be so overruled, that the result may be not only the triumph of Western civilisation in the East, but that this great deliverance, this great mercy, may be used by us to God's glory and the advancement of God's gospel, and as much as in us lies to the good of all mankind.

The *Te Deum*, Roland Smart's in C, as the final hymn of thanksgiving, was then sung by the Choir, and after the Benediction by the Bishop, Mr. A. G. Ward, the Cathedral Organist, played the "Hallelujah Chorus" from *The Messiah*, the choir and congregation standing. This fine piece was most artistically rendered by the organist; seldom has it been so appropriate, considering the object of the service, and never has it been heard locally to better advantage than on the powerful organ in the Cathedral on this occasion.

THE SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' CHINA RELIEF FUND.

A LADIES COMMITTEE. EXISTENCE OF AN OLD FUND.

With regard to the above Fund which we closed a few days ago, we have been asked to devote a portion of the money to providing the sick and wounded at the front with various comforts. We learn that a number of ladies approached Mrs. Gascoigne to ask her to form a Working Committee, who could make various articles of clothing and sundry things for the use of the sick and wounded English soldiers and sailors. As the China Field Force is thoroughly equipped, and every attention is being paid to the requirements of the men, having regard to the present hot weather in the north and the severity of the approaching winter, there is really little for such a Committee to do. But while the War Office provides the essentials, a Ladies Working Committee can manufacture many little comforts that will be appreciated, especially shawls and pyjamas for hospital patients.

Mrs. Gascoigne at once kindly consented to form such a Committee, and H.E. Major-General Gascoigne promised a cheque of \$100 for purchasing materials.

We also learn, in confirmation of our previous remarks, that the Fund we commenced is really unnecessary, owing to the fact that there is in existence a Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Fund, which dates its formation from the last China War of 1860. Its sole surviving administrator is, we believe, Mr. Francis, Q.C., and he has already made known the existence of this Fund to H.E. the General Officer Commanding. Mr. Francis was asked to devote a portion of this Fund to provide materials for Mrs. Gascoigne's committee, but his Fund is only for a specific object, to help the families of those killed in action and to assist the wounded. As the old Fund is amply sufficient to cover these cases, we were enabled yesterday, with the consent of and on behalf of several of the subscribers to the Fund started in the *Daily Press*, to hand over a cheque of \$375, representing their subscriptions, to Mrs. Gascoigne's Committee. Should that Committee require any further assistance there is still a balance in hand, to be used with the consent of the remaining subscribers, and we feel sure that if necessity arises for even further help the community will generously respond.

The *Glengyle*, freight ship, was ordered to call at Portsmouth on 23rd ult. to ship the following gun-mountings for China:—One 4.7 in., two 4 in., and four 13-pounders. The mountings are intended for land service. The Press Association says that orders have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard to prepare four 40 ft. steam-pinnaces for service in Chinese waters. They are to be forwarded to Taku in the *Glengyle*.

THE LI YUEN STREET GAMBLING CASE.

THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

At the Magistracy on the 17th inst. Mr. Hazland gave his decision in the Li Yuen Street gambling case. He said:—

The 1st defendant, Cheung Su Ki, was duly charged before me on the 6th August, 1900, for that he unlawfully on the 5th August, 1900, did keep a house No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, as a common gaming house, contrary to Section 7 of Ordinance No. 7, of 1891, cited as the Gambling Ordinance 1891.

The rest of the defendants, eleven in number, were charged for that they unlawfully did on the 5th August, 1900, play in a certain house kept as a common gaming house, to wit No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, contrary to Section 8 of the Gambling Ordinance 1891.

The defendants were arrested pursuant to two warrants issued under Section 11 of the said Gambling Ordinance (2).

The following facts were proved by the prosecution to my satisfaction:

(1) That all the defendants, with the exception of the last three, were on the night of the 5th August, 1900, playing in the common gaming house, No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, at a game of dominoes commonly known amongst the Chinese as *Pai Kau*.

(2) That the 1st defendant acted as banker.

(3) That the 1st defendant charged a percentage or commission on the winnings. The evidence goes to show that on the night in question the 2nd defendant during one of the stakes won the sum of \$5, which sum was handed to him by the 1st defendant. The 2nd defendant then handed back to the 1st defendant the sum of 25 cents as commission or percentage.

(4) That there was found in the said house on the arrest of the defendants one box of dice, one box of dominoes, and 4 loose dice.

By Section 2 of the said Gambling Ordinance it is declared:

The expression *common gaming house* shall mean and include any place opened, kept, or used, A. For playing therein any game of chance or any mixed games of chance and skill.

(1.) In which a bank is kept by one or more of the players exclusively of the other or others, or

(2.) In which the chances of the game are not alike favourable to all the players, including among the players the banker or other person by whom the game is managed, or against whom the players stake, play, or bet, or

(3.) In which any commission or percentage is charged in connection with the games, the stakes or the winnings.

B. For the purpose of a lottery or lotteries.

Section 12 of the said Ordinance reads as follows: Where any cards, dice, ball, counters, tables, lottery tickets, books or other implements of gambling shall be found in any place suspected of being a common gaming house and entered under a warrant issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, or about the person of any of those who shall be found therein, it shall be evidence (until the contrary be made to appear) that such place is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found in the place where such tables or implements of gambling shall have been found were playing therein, although no play was actually going on in the presence of the constable or officer entering the same under a warrant issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, or in the presence of any assistants by whom he shall be accompanied as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Magistrate before whom any person shall be taken, by virtue of the warrant, to direct all such implements of gambling to be forfeited or destroyed.

On the evidence before me referred to above I find as a fact that this house, No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, 2nd floor, is a common gaming house within the meaning of sections 2 and 12 of the Gambling Ordinance.

The next point for my decision is whether the first defendant is a keeper of a common gaming house within the meaning of this Ordinance. Section 4, which defines a keeper, reads as follows:—"Keeper shall mean and include the occupier or person having the use temporary of any common gaming house, or any

person having or appearing to have the care or management of such place and also any person who shall act in any manner assisting in conducting the business of any such place or keeping watch in or about the same."

The evidence against the first defendant on this point is that he was seen on the night in question by Yan Cheong P. C. 262, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, to take in two stakes; pay to the second defendant the sum of \$5 which he had won, and also to have received 25 cents as his percentage or commission, which he charged on the amount won by the second defendant. On this evidence I have no hesitation in declaring the first defendant as the "person having or appearing to have the care or management of such place."

It was contended by Mr. Mounsey, the solicitor for the defendants, that, on the authority of *Reg v. Cook*, 1884, 13 A. B. D. I ought not to hold the first defendant liable as a keeper. I have read through the case, and I am of opinion that it has no application whatever to the present case. The point decided was in connection with a special Act of Parliament (16 and 17 Victoria C. 119) directed to the suppression of betting houses. As Mr. Mounsey seemed to rely strongly on this case it will be necessary for me to refer to the case rather fully.

The appellant Cook was the manager of bicycle grounds in Leicester. Bicycle races at which 20,000 people were present took place there. Placards with the wording "No betting allowed" were posted on the grounds, and twelve police constables were employed there by the manager, but some betting took place about 20 yards from the winning post, where he stood acting as judge of the races. He was aware that betting would and did take place but could not wholly have prevented it under the circumstances, although he might have repressed it to a certain extent with the aid of the constables. Held by the Divisional Court (Hawkins and A. L. Smith, J. J.) that as the business of the grounds was not that of illegal betting within 16 and 17 Vict. c. 119, §1, he was not liable to conviction under §3, as a "person having the care or management of, or in any way assisting in conducting the business of any place opened, kept or used for the purposes aforesaid." The reason why the conviction was quashed was not because the appellant Cook was not a "person having the care or management of" &c., but because the business of the grounds was not that of illegal betting. As Mr. Justice Hawkins says in his judgment, "He was no doubt in every sense a person 'having the care or management,' and a person assisting in conducting the place in question, viz., the business of bicycle grounds. But the business of bicycle grounds was perfectly lawful. The employer of the appellant did not countenance using them for any purpose contrary to the Statute. But that was no part of the appellant's duty."

On behalf of the defendants in the present case it was contended that this place was an ordinary social club and that gambling was against the rules of such club. In support of the allegation the rules were put in. Two of them are as follows:—"This club will prohibit gambling large or small: offenders will be fined and the members of the Club concerned will be expelled." "Visitors of this Club will not be allowed to break the laws of this colony and the offenders will be unpleasantly sent away instantly." In the case of Jenks and others (Apps) and Turpin and another (Resp.), better known as the Park Club case reported 50 L. T. N. S. 808, very similar rules to the present ones were put in to support a similar contention of the appellants. Mr. Justice Hawkins in his judgment said with respect to these rules, "One could almost imagine that these rules were framed expressly in order that they might be set up, if necessity arose, to vindicate the character of the Club as one of a non-gambling character." I adopt the words of the learned Judge and apply them to the present case. The question of social clubs being used as gaming houses is expressly referred to in Section 3 of the Gambling Ordinance 1891. The section reads as follows;—"A place which is used as an ordinary social club to which the public at large have not access shall nevertheless be deemed a common gaming house if kept or used for the playing

of any of the games mentioned in A or for the purpose mentioned in B in section 2."

It is necessary for me in this case to give a definition to the meaning of the words "if kept or used" in this said section. The word "kept" here in my opinion refers to a Club really opened for the purposes of gaming as its main and principal object and not a mere social club in which gambling, even to a considerable extent, was auxiliary. The word "used" in the section refers to a club kept opened for a double purpose, viz. an honest social club for those who did not desire to play, as well as for the purpose of gaming for those who did. On the evidence before me I am of opinion that the Club of which the defendants were members comes within the second or latter class.

I, therefore, convict the 1st defendant of the charge of keeping a common gaming house, to wit No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, and I order him to pay a fine of \$250, in default of which he will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 3 months. I also convict the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th defendants of the charge of playing in a certain house kept as a common gaming house, to wit No. 7, Li Yuen Street West, and I fine them each a sum of \$10, in default of which they will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one month. There was no evidence of gaming as regards the 10th, 11th, and 12th defendants. I think it is clear that they were merely domestic servants. There are accordingly discharged. I further direct that the implements of gaming found on the premises be forfeited to the crown.

Leave to appeal was granted.

THE GAGE STREET CUTTING AND WOUNDING CASE.

At the Magistracy on the 23rd inst, before Mr. Hazeland, a Japanese, said to be a seaman and named Yamanaka Tobochi, was charged with cutting and wounding a Japanese doctor named Ka Kinchi. He pleaded guilty.

Mr. H. Hursthouse (Messrs. Dennys and Bowley), who appeared for the prosecution, said that in this case he should ask his Worship to commit the accused for trial in the usual way to the Criminal Sessions. He would just state the facts briefly, and would then have to submit that this was not a case which his Worship should deal with.

His Worship—You submit that six months is not sufficient punishment?

Mr. Hursthouse said yes. He was prosecuting under section 18 of Ordinance 4 of 1865. The prisoner was a perfect stranger to the prosecutor up to last Sunday. The prosecutor was a Japanese doctor, and the prisoner went to his room in Gage Street and asked him to prescribe for a stomach complaint. The doctor proceeded to do this. He mixed some medicine and directed him how to take it. The parties were then sitting down and the prisoner suddenly jumped up without any warning, drew a clasp knife out of his breast pocket, and stabbed the prosecutor on the left side of the head. The prosecutor rose from his chair apparently and raised his arm with a view to ward off a blow, and he was stabbed a second time in the arm. It would really seem on the face of it as though there was absolutely no motive of any kind for such a crime. But the circumstances were so suspicious as to lead one to suppose that there was something else behind. They could not go into that at present, more particularly as the prisoner had pleaded guilty. Between now and the sessions a certain time would elapse, and it was quite possible that at the sessions some other matters would be brought forward.

His Worship—What do you suggest?

Mr. Hursthouse said evidence as to a very serious charge might be forthcoming. He could not go into it then. He was simply going to prove the unlawful wounding. He, however, only first pointed that out in passing. His application was that his Worship would commit the case for trial.

Mr. Hazeland—You suggest it is quite possible you may have to take other proceedings of another nature against the prisoner?

Mr. Hursthouse—I think so, and possibly against others; but I cannot go into that at present.

His Worship—It seems a most extraordinary case. There must be something behind it—Were the wounds very large on—s?

Inspector McLennan—About two inches long.

His Worship decided to hear some evidence so that he would be able to judge whether it was a case for the Criminal Sessions or not.

The evidence was accordingly proceeded with. The prosecutor said he was a medical practitioner and had been in Hongkong since August, 1898. He was living at No. 11, Gage Street. He saw the prisoner for the first time on the 19th August in his room in Gage Street about 11.30 in the morning. He came to ask him for some medicine, as he complained about his stomach. He prescribed for him, mixing him some medicine and putting it on the table. He told him to take it three times a day and then sat down. At that time they were both seated opposite each other. Then the prisoner got up and drew a knife, saying, "This fellow," or something to that effect. The knife produced was the same. He then stabbed him on the left side of the head. Witness got up and the prisoner cut him on the arm. Witness remained in the room. Besides himself and the prisoner a Japanese woman was present. She was called Omune. After stabbing him the prisoner ran into the street. He next saw the prisoner in the charge room at the Central Police Station about an hour afterwards and made a charge against him. Witness was carried from his room to the Police Station in the ambulance and was subsequently taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The prisoner had no questions to ask.

The Japanese woman Omune was the next witness. She said she resided at No. 9, Ship Street, and was at No. 11, Gage Street, on Sunday morning last. At about 11.30 she saw the prisoners there. He asked the doctor to give him some medicine, and the complainant mixed some, placed it on the table, and told him to take it three times a day. As soon as the medicine was placed on the table the prisoner got up, saying, "What! this fellow?" and stabbed the complainant on the head—on the left temple—and then on the left arm. The prisoner ran away. She followed him into the street and called for help, and some China boys chased after him. She saw the prisoner again in the charge room about half-an-hour afterwards. She knew the prisoner by sight. She had never spoken to him, and did not know what his occupation or profession was.

The prisoner had no questions to ask.

Ohu Yik, house cook at No. 7, Gage Street, a Japanese house, was next called. He said on Sunday morning last, at about noon, he was standing at the door of the house when he heard a noise opposite, proceeded from No. 11. He ran across, and in a room on the floor he saw a Japanese man holding his hand. The complainant was the man. He saw a man run out into the street and run up the street. Witness chased him. The prisoner was the man. Witness chased him into the Public Gardens, and saw a sergeant who was down below stop him.

The prisoner had no questions to ask.

Sergeant Williamson said that on Sunday, at about 12.15 p.m., he was in Upper Albert Road, near the Public Gardens, when in consequence of what a Chinaman told him he arrested the prisoner, whom he saw there. When he first saw him the prisoner was dodging behind the trees. He brought him to the Central Police Station and searched him in the charge room. He found on his person the knife produced.

The prisoner had no questions to ask.

The case was adjourned until the afternoon to allow of the attendance of Dr. Bell.

In the afternoon evidence as to the nature of the injuries received by the prosecutor was given by Dr. Bell, and Mr. Hazeland committed the prisoner for trial.

The *Pinang Gazette* hears that the next supply of Government five-dollar notes expected from England will be smaller in size than those in circulation at present. The ten-dollar and the five-dollar notes will, therefore, be distinguishable at once from their size.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 18th inst. in the City Hall. Mr. N. A. Siebs presided. The other gentlemen present were: -Hon. R. M. Gray, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. A. Haupt, D. M. Moses, A. J. Raymond, P. Sachse, R. Shewan, R. L. Richardson, H. W. Slade (Directors), H. M. Bevis (Acting Chief Manager), J. R. M. Smith, H. N. Mody, J. C. Peter, E. Georg, C. J. Gonsalves, R. T. Wright, Lau Wai Chun, K. A. Chinoy, A. Coutts, L. J. C. Anderson, J. M. E. Machado, J. M. Alves, P. Jordan, J. H. Lewis, J. H. Cox, E. S. Joseph, Captain Tillett, G. de Champeaux, Dr. Hartigan, G. Murray Bain, A. Sharp, Shan Kun Sai, F. Henderson, R. C. Wilcox, Ho Fook, G. H. Medhurst, J. J. Leiria, C. H. Thompson, C. W. Dickson, Chan Sin Kai, C. S. Sharp, D. Gillies, F. D. Goddard, F. Hohnke, C. Palmer, F. Maitland, J. F. Noble, W. Lysaught, G. Stewart, W. H. Wickham, P. de C. Morris, G. H. Ardron, etc.

Mr. BEVIS read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the Directors.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, the Directors have the pleasure to present to you another good report of the working of the Bank for the past half-year, and to recommend a dividend of £1 10s. a share, place \$500,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund and carry forward \$1,717,543.29 to a new Profit and Loss Account. The past half year has been a favourable one for Exchange Banks in the Far East; they were not inclined to underestimate the probable dearthness of money in the future, with the result that an ordinary and reasonable profit on exchange operations has been possible. As regards the future, money will probably maintain its value for some time, and it seems reasonable to suppose that no real ease can be experienced in the money market at home until the present wars are over and gold is again supplied from South Africa. As intimated by your Chairman in his speech at the last meeting, in the present accounts the Reserve Fund has been divided into a Sterling Reserve Fund of \$10,000,000, which at the exchange of 2s. per Dollar is the equivalent of £1,000,000 Sterling, and a Silver Reserve Fund of \$1,500,000. The Sterling Reserve Fund is invested in Consols and other sterling securities held in London, the market value of which, according to a telegram received from London a few days ago, is £1,950,000. The Silver Reserve Fund after the \$500,000 we now propose to add to it will stand at \$2,000,000. Our holding of Consols has been reduced by £70,500, which is replaced by a similar amount of the National War Loan; a small profit of £2,000 made over the transaction was invested and increases our holdings of other Sterling securities by that amount. There is a decrease in our holding of Indian Government 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper of \$2,282,337; this has been replaced by the Bombay Improvement Trust 4 per cent. Loan, which is included in Colonial and other Securities. The aggregate of these two accounts is now some \$46,000 in excess of the account on the 31st of December last. I may mention that the profit realised by the sale of the Rupee Paper has been used to write down the Bombay Improvement Trust Loan, so that the latter stands in our Books at considerable less than its present value. Our holdings of Bonds in Loans issued by the Imperial Chinese Government amount to £121,105. The depreciation which has lately occurred in these securities has been more than amply provided for out of the profits of half-year's working. It is from no want of confidence in the value of above loans that our holdings are so small, but from the fact that we have more legitimate use for our funds in our general Banking business. Our Sterling Fixed Deposits on the 30th June stood at £4,035,419, which is a decrease of £259,000 from the amount on the 31st of December; on the other hand our Current Accounts in Gold show an increase of £198,000, same being caused by some of the Chinese Railway funds we had on fixed deposit having been transferred to Current Account. Our Silver Fixed Deposits show an increase of \$1,442,489

and Current Accounts in Silver an increase of \$2,921,454 over those of last half-year. Cash in hand is \$225,000 more than last half-year, while "Bullion in hand and in Transit" is less by \$3,290,000. Our Note Issue is \$1,289,000 less than it was on 31st December. Our excess issue permitted under Ordinance No. 17 of 1899 amounts to \$1,353,400, against which, and as a margin for the further issue of notes, we have deposited with the Government hard coin to the extent of \$6,070,000. Instead of renewing from year to year the Ordinance under which we have the privilege of issuing notes in excess of our paid-up capital against a deposit of coin, the Hongkong Government has recently extended the period of its operation up to and including 13th August, 1908, which is very satisfactory. The process of withdrawing our notes in the Straits in favour of the Government circulation is still very slow. Bills payable show an increase over last half-year's figures of \$10,513,000, and on the other side of the balance sheet there is an increase of \$14,887,000 under the heading of bills discounted, loans and credits, showing that the Bank's money is fully employed. Bills receivable are only \$724,000 less than last half-year. Bank premises stand at \$219,858. The Peking premises were totally destroyed by fire in March last, they were fully insured and the policies paid, the course of events will decide as to rebuilding them. The premises at Rangoon are now almost completed and a new and commodious Bank is also now being erected at Hiogo. The building at Tientsin has suffered considerably from shell fire during the operations which have lately taken place there; the repairs required will probably be considerable. We are still without full particulars of the extent of the damage. When addressing you last half-year the Chairman drew especial attention to the great and growing dimensions of trade with the Northern Ports of China and the promises which such held out for the future. At the moment this trade may be said to be at a complete standstill. The troubles which were brewing in the Spring suddenly and most unexpectedly assumed most serious dimensions, and the spectacle which is now exhibited at Peking is such as the world has never before witnessed. Your Directors do not wish to anticipate losses, and if order could shortly be restored none serious should be incurred, but the gravity of the present situation forces itself upon them. The interests involved are very large, and they deem it prudent to recommend you to carry forward to next half-year the sum mentioned in the Report, namely \$1,717,543. It is to be hoped that the means which are now being adopted may speedily introduce order, and when once that is again established the development and expansion of trade with this great country should steadily advance, and the field opened up to business enterprise be larger and possess greater possibilities than have ever been presented before. Your Chief Manager, Sir Thomas Jackson, went to Europe for a short trip last April, and will probably return to the colony early in October. Mr. H. M. Bevis is in the meanwhile acting in his place, and to the good management both at the Head Office and Branches we are indebted for the very satisfactory report your Directors are now able to place before you, while they have complete confidence in the care and judgment which will be exercised to carry the affairs of the Bank smoothly through the present anxious times. We have been much concerned regarding the welfare of our staff at Peking and Tientsin. They have been in great danger and have undergone many hardships, but they have cheerfully remained at their posts and will, we trust, soon be relieved from their critical position. Before moving the adoption of the Report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which any shareholder may desire to put.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Dr. HARTIGAN said:—It is a genuine pleasure to listen to the remarks just made by the Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report, to which may be applied the adjective 'splendid,' as used by my predecessor in speaking of the previous half-year's results. Whilst still largely increasing our reserves, a policy which every shareholder will approve, and the wisdom of which is shown by the comparatively slight de-

preciation of our shares on the London market, where recent events might very easily have induced a panic, were it not for the public confidence in our strong position, which strength is mainly owing to our steadily increasing large reserve fund—we receive our usual dividend, and carry forward a sum of a million and three-quarter dollars, which even the most timid investor must deem sufficient to meet all eventualities. I think our shareholders, especially the London ones, will be pleased to learn that from whatever cause arising, our holding of Chinese Imperial Bonds is not large, though most of us here believe their present depreciation is only temporary. (Applause.) What the future may bring forth in China no one can accurately gauge, but, gentlemen, we may feel confident that our interests here will receive the attention and support which their magnitude demands. A definite, resolute policy, enforced with courage and precision, will do more to safeguard our present position and forward our future prospects, than any number of commercial missions or reams of fluently-worded reports or despatches. (Applause.) Let us hope that the "drifting age," like the "Glacial Period," has passed, and that out of the present entanglements, with their horrors and uncertainties, may arise a time of promise, prosperity and peace. The British Government have now defined their position. We Britishers ask for no privileges, for not one iota of advantage for ourselves, which we are not willing to share with our neighbours under similar conditions, but we have our rights and will assert them unswayed by the slim cajoleries of pretended friends, undeterred by the veiled mutterings of would-be enemies. Not aggression, but justice and fair play all round is our watchword, but we are determined that the markets England has made shall not be closed against her, nor that others shall reap the benefits of those enterprises which her money and brains created, so long as her sons—Irish, Scotch and Colonial—have strong right arms and are able and willing to fill the ranks of her "Handymen" and "Tommys" who so well know how to do their duty. I notice the Bank has made a large investment with good profit in the Bombay Improvement Trust. May we be permitted to hope that in the not distant future our funds may be locally employed in a similar trust with equal profit to the Bank and advantage to the Colony. The Colonial Government has met the difficulty of our increased note-circulation promptly and in no niggardly spirit; perhaps they may be persuaded to give the Bank further opportunities in the direction I have indicated. We must all regret the destruction and injury to the Bank's premises in Peking and Tientsin, but it is a passing consolation to know that the former was insured and that the latter will be paid for by those whose wanton acts caused wilful injury. We are proud of our brave staffs in those places, who in face of danger, sickness and discomfort, have manfully not only stuck to their posts, but materially assisted their warrior-brethren in the details of a heroic defence. (Applause.) Whilst on the subject of the staff, I may be allowed to congratulate Sir Ewen Cameron on his well-deserved honour gained in a quieter sphere promoting the welfare of China and encouraging her peaceful development by England. Though, gentlemen, business is at a standstill in the North, the Bank has done and is doing well. Its business is increasing and its profits accumulate *pari passu* with augmented development. This result is due to our wise directorate and able management. There is a silver lining to every cloud; let us hope the cloud will soon pass away and the "lining" only remain. The Bank has weathered more than successfully worse storms than that we are now experiencing. The hand which then held the helm is still "in being." The man who freely disbursed the Bank's resources in supporting the unreasonably depressed markets and enterprises of this Colony, thereby renewing and invigorating their vital energy and restoring Hongkong to its former sound financial position, and who later did not hesitate to withhold his hand when the rising tide of prosperity threatened to overflow its banks and sweep away the weaklings and the too venturesome in its flood, is still at hand to advise; and in our present Chief Manager we have

one of "the old hand's" apt pupils, who after a long absence we are again pleased to welcome amongst us, and are glad to note that neither the anxieties nor care of this huge corporation have dimmed the joviality of his countenance or made his shadow grow less. (Laughter and applause.) May it always be so. And when later he leaves us to undertake an almost equally responsible and even more anxious post in the North, nor the least pleasing memory he will leave behind will be the magnificent report of his first half-year of chief management, of which I have now the pleasure to request your adoption.

Carried.

Mr. J. H. Cox proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. H. W. Slade as a Director.

Mr. LEWIS seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that a wire had just been received from Shanghai to the following effect:—"Chefoo wires Peking relieved 15th August. Ministers, subordinates reported safe." (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN intimated that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday.

Captain TILLET proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Directors and the staff. It was the care, ability and attention of these gentlemen that had helped materially to achieve the success of the institution of which they were all so proud.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks.

This was all the business.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the 20th inst. at noon at the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings. The chair was occupied by the Hon. J. J. Keswick, and there were present Messrs N. A. Siebs, J. S. Van Buren, A. Haupt, J. H. Lewis, R. Shewan, L. E. Brown (Directors), D. Gillies (Chief Manager), T. I. Rose (Secretary), G. Murray Bain, G. de Champeaux, Geo. Medhurst, F. Henderson, Ho Fook, H. Humphreys, E. S. Kelly, J. J. Leiria, R. K. Leigh, A. J. May, R. Mitchell, H. A. W. Slade, Gershom Stewart, C. S. Sharp, W. H. Wicking, W. G. Winterburn, and C. M. Young.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your permission we will take them as read. The returns for the half year are again most satisfactory, the gross earnings exceeding those of any former half year, and the net returns are the second best on record; thus your Directors have very great pleasure in being able to lay before you a statement of accounts so highly creditable. All our establishments have been fully occupied during the period under review, but owing to increased facilities from the new machines that have been added recently, we have passed a very large amount of work through our hands. The amount available for appropriation is \$929,647.66, which the Board recommends for distribution as stated in the report, viz., that a dividend and bonus of 20 per cent. or \$312,500 be paid to shareholders, a bonus of \$20,000 to contribution shareholders, that \$240,910.91 be written from the value of Kowloon and Cosmopolitan Docks and from the steam launches, and the balance, \$356,236.75, be carried to new account. The allotment of our funds in the manner stated will we trust be satisfactory to shareholders. Many of our buildings are now in course of being pulled down to make room for much larger and better arranged workshops, and a large number of our old machines found more or less obsolete and worn out have been removed in accordance with a statement made by my predecessor at our last meeting. It was found far more economical in the long run to replace a worn out machine with one of more modern construction; rather than fix up the old one, and as the pulling down of the old workshops and the removal of worn out machines represent a considerable diminution of our assets, to cover this loss your Directors recommended the writing down of an equivalent sum from the value of our Kowloon and Cosmopolitan properties. The necessity of increasing the capacity of our docks and workshops so that we may be in such a position as to overtake the

large amount of business which offers in the way of docking and repairs, and get the work finished in the shortest time possible to the satisfaction of our constituents, has for a long time engaged the earnest attention of your Board, but only during the last twelve months has a comprehensive scheme been formulated and finally decided upon for carrying out this very important undertaking, but as shareholders may be desirous of having some idea of the extent of the improvements we have considered necessary to enter upon, I will inform you in as few words as possible the limit of our recommendations. After most careful consideration, the decision we arrived at in order to meet all the demands on our resources was to erect a new blacksmith's shop, which has been completed, as you will observe from the report before you. The construction of a new forge was also determined upon, having all the necessary cranes, furnaces and steam hammers for executing the heaviest class of forgings; this addition to our plant is now well advanced and might be finished in a short time but for the great difficulty in securing coolie labour to remove the hill at the back of the forge. It was likewise concluded to construct a new erecting and turning shop 279 feet in length, with three bays each of 53 feet in width, the centre bay forming the principal fitting shop, the east and west bays the machine shops. In the central bay will be two electric motor cranes of 25 tons each, and in the wing bays one crane in each of 25 tons, and at present it is the intention to have all the principal tools in this department operated by electric motors as a matter of economy. We have also decided to have hydraulic capstans fitted at the entrance and on each side of all our principal docks and slips, and a pneumatic power installation for drilling, rivetting and caulking distributed over the Kowloon works; and your Directors are most sanguine that with these additional facilities we shall largely increase our output at a considerable reduction in the cost of both time and labour. The estimated outlay required for the improvements I have just enumerated, apart from the sums spent during the last two years, will be close on \$1,000,000. I must also bring to your notice the urgent necessity for another large dock to meet the growing requirements of the port of Hongkong. This matter has been recognised by the Directors for some considerable time past, and they have already made application to H.E. the Governor for a site on the east of our No. 1 dock at Hung Hom; the principal dimensions of which will be length on the blocks 750 feet, width of entrance 60 feet, and depth of water on the sill 30 feet. The construction of the dock will be on similar lines to our No. 1 dock, and the estimated cost will be about \$2,500,000. The building of another dock I must say has become an absolute necessity to us, as not unfrequently our large dock is filled by a ship of war for a month or more, so that our regular constituents have occasionally to send their vessels for an additional voyage without docking, causing thereby considerable irregularity in time, together with increased consumption of coal and great inconvenience. Therefore if we determine to retain our position as a centre for docking and repairing we must take immediate steps to proceed with the undertaking as early as possible. An answer from the Government with respect to the site applied for may be expected almost immediately. To meet this extraordinary expenditure it will be necessary to largely increase our capital by the issue of new shares. This matter, however, is now receiving most careful consideration from the Board, who purpose shortly to call an Extraordinary Meeting of shareholders to discuss and approve of such a scheme as may best recommend itself to the meeting. The amount standing at debit of material on hand represents a much larger sum than has appeared in any former half year, but this is owing chiefly to the material for the new vessels we are building, and to the iron roofing and columns, &c., for some of the new workshops remaining in stock until the bill has been rendered and the stock credited. Before concluding my remarks I have great pleasure in recording our appreciation of the excellent services given by our staff, who have displayed much zeal and ability in the execution of their arduous duties. I am also pleased to inform you that we have entered on another half year under favourable auspices, the returns

for July being quite satisfactory, and the prospects of having a busy six months are bright and hopeful.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. C. S. SHARP, in seconding said—The figures you have laid before us speak very eloquently of the prosperity of the company's business, they being the second best on record, as you have pointed out, and they ought to be considered satisfactory by the most exacting of the shareholders. The increased revenue which has been shown since the recent additions to the company's establishment and plant show the wisdom of the measures taken to place the Company abreast of all possible and likely demands upon it, and I think all present will have listened with interest to what you have said on the subject of contemplated additions of a like nature, and I think that this will meet with the hearty support of the shareholders. I think the signs of the times undoubtedly point to further calls and increased calls on an establishment such as this, and we ought to see to it that we are in the very best position to meet those calls. I gladly endorse the remarks just made about the services of the staff. I think the company has been very well served by the staff, and if I may be permitted to express an opinion I would suggest that those services should meet with more tangible recognition.

The motion was carried.

This was all the business.

Dividend warrants will be ready to-day.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at noon on Tuesday, the 28th August.

Gentlemen.—In accordance with Section 56 of the Articles of Association, the Directors now beg to submit their Report for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1900.

ACCOUNTS.

The Profit on Working Account for the six months amounted to \$100,796.98, as compared with \$99,302.62 for the corresponding period of 1898, being an increase of \$1,494.36 for that half-year, and of \$29,739.88 for same period of 1898.

The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$285.33 brought forward from 31st December, 1899, shows a credit balance of \$94,794.71, which your Directors propose to apportion as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 8 per cent. for the half-year, absorbing	\$48,000.00
To write off from value of furniture and fixtures	20,000.00
To set aside against repairs and renewals	10,000.00
To transfer to Reserve Fund	15,000.00
To carry forward to New Account	1,794.71
	\$94,794.71

The wear and tear, consequent on the increase in the Company's business, renders it necessary to make ample provision for depreciation in the furniture, which, moreover, owing to the general rise in prices for manufactured goods, can only be replaced at a higher figure.

BUSINESS.

The Company's business continues to progress satisfactorily, but in some departments want of space must necessarily check much further expansion.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. W. Parfitt and R. C. Wilcox retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and W. H. Gaskell, whose re-election is recommended.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1900.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1900.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital—			
12,000 shares at \$50 each (fully paid-up)	600,000.00		
1,000 mortgage debentures, authorized issue at \$500 each	500,000.00		
Less 550 ditto not issued	275,000.00		
	225,000.00		
Accounts payable	18,607.74		
Unclaimed dividends	3,780.50		
Reserve fund	45,000.00		
Profit and loss account	94,794.71		
	\$987,182.95		
ASSETS.		\$	c.
Value of land and buildings as per last report:—			
Marine lot No. 5, and remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 3	372,045.60		
Remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 7	368,108.20		
Praya Reclamation	22,431.02		
	762,584.82		
Value of furniture and fixtures as per last report			
	138,454.73		
Less written off, as recommended in last report	15,000.00		
	123,454.73		
Since added	26,818.79		
	150,273.52		
Shares in public companies	7,033.81		
Stocks of wines, provisions, household sundries, coal and stationery	26,127.21		
Licenses attaching to 31st December, 1900	400.00		
Fire insurance to 31st December, 1900	1,697.18		
Accounts receivable	11,862.88		
Steam launch	13,100.00		
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 2 account	10,028.82		
Cash in hand	3,811.90		
	262.81		
	\$987,182.95		
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1900.			
Dr.			
To bad debts and refunds	329.92		
To rates	2,84.50		
To half-year's interest on debentures (\$225,000 at 3 per cent.)	6,750.00		
To directors' and auditors' fees	3,200.00		
To fire insurance	1,262.85		
To Crown rent	484.89		
To repairs and renewals	933.24		
To balance, to be appropriated as follows:—			
To set aside against repairs and renewals	\$10,000.00		
To write off furniture and fixtures	20,000.00		
To dividend of 8 per cent	48,000.00		
To reserve fund	15,000.00		
To carry forward to new account	1,794.71		
	94,794.71		
	\$110,596.11		
Cr.			
By balance from 31st December, 1899	90,285.33		
Less dividend at 10 per cent	60,000.00		
Less transfer to reserve fund	15,000.00		
Less written off furniture and fixtures	15,000.00		
	90,000.00		
	285.33		
By rents of shops and offices, new building	2,965.00		
By rents of shops and offices, old building	6,060.00		
	9,025.00		
By dividends on shares	467.00		
By bad debts recovered	10.80		
By scrip and transfer fees	11.00		
By profit on hotel working account for six months ending 30th June, 1900	100,796.98		
	\$110,596.11		
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT.			
Dr.			
To payments on account of repairs and renewals during the half-year ending 30th June, 1900	7,076.59		
	\$7,076.59		
Cr.			
By balance forward from 31st Dec., 1899	6,143.35		
By profit and loss account	933.24		
	\$7,076.59		

It is understood that Sir Thomas Sutherland has been invited, and has consented, to fill the post of President of the General Committee of the China Association, vacant by the death of Lord Loch.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 18th August.

A PRO-FOREIGN PROCLAMATION.

By order of the Acting Viceroy Tak, the Pun-yü Magistrate has issued another proclamation for the protection of foreigners and missionaries. This says that the Foreign Powers never expected the rising of Boxers in the North; that they sent men-of-war there to suppress them and to restore order, nor would they send their ships to other provinces; that the gunboats which they sent to Canton are for the protection of their merchants and people only, and for no other purpose; that the Chinese must not believe any rumours fabricated here by the evilly-disposed to cast suspicions into their minds; that the foreign merchants are doing large business and enjoy great property in the south; that the Government depends upon this business to repay the foreign loans; that, as there are many secret societies and brigands who keep themselves in hiding, watching, it is feared, for an opportunity to rise, H.E. the late Viceroy Li Hung-chang, in conjunction with other high officials, has devised means to check them; that where there were not soldiers enough to watch, the officials have increased the numbers so as to keep peace and order and arrest the bad characters; and that by treaty the persons and property of the foreign merchants, missionaries, and converts must be respected and particularly taken care of, so that after the issue of this proclamation the gentry, merchants, and common people must watch and put a restriction upon the behaviour of their brothers and sons, and advise them to pursue their respective lawful callings in peace, and not to devise or listen to any wild rumours, or make trouble with any Christians. "Any person or persons acting in contravention of this order," concludes the proclamation, "shall be arrested and severely punished without any show of leniency. Let every one tremblingly obey." Dated the 19th day of the 7th moon (13th August, 1900.)

PROTECTION OF MONOPOLIES.

On account of the amount of smuggling carried on to evade the payment of *lekin* taxes, the monopolists have chartered four steam-launches to cruise between the North and West Rivers on the look out for smugglers, and the Wai Sing lottery farmers have also engaged two small steamers to run between the two places to arrest any persons selling false lottery tickets.

A MILITARY WEDDING.

The daughter of the Acting Commander (heong) of the late Nam Sew regiment is betrothed to the son of the Black Flag general, and the wedding will be celebrated on the 13th of the 8th moon (6th Sept.) It is expected that the ceremony will be very grand and pompous.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG AND THE REFORMER.

It is reported that the reformer Sun Yat-sun, who vanished for so long, no one really knowing where he is, has sent a book containing seditious publications to Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, and that the Viceroy has sent despatches to the Shanghai Taotai and the Viceroy of Liang Kiang, to make enquiries and have him arrested for his impudence in sending such publications to a high official.

EX-GENERALS AND BANDITS.

The brigand Chiefs Ao Sun and Fuchan Hoi, who have resigned the generalship of the Canton Army, have resumed their depredations in the vicinity of Kwangtung, and sent letters to different merchants demanding squeezes, in default of the payment of which they threaten to rob and burn their houses and shops. The merchants came to Canton, and presented petitions to the Nam Hoi Magistrate for protection.

AN UNFULFILLED CONTRACT.

A large consignment of arms and ammunition had been shipped to a certain foreign firm in Hongkong, and would have been sent to Canton for the Chinese Government under contract had there not been an order prohibiting the exportation of arms to China; so the firm had to cancel the contract, and returned the bargain-money to Sin Hao Kuk, the Board of Reorganization, through its *weiyuan* Yew Chak Chou.

SANDAKAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Sandakan, 13th August.

THE CHINA-BORNEO TRADE AND THE CRISIS.

It is reported that the steamer *Sandakan* is not to return to Sandakan until the trouble in the North of China has been settled; the difficulty would appear to be that the Kowloon godowns are practically full of timber, and delays in discharging are anticipated. It is sincerely to be hoped that the *Mausang* will be kept on the run, as the total interruption of business between China and Borneo would be a very serious drawback. Moreover probably one steamer on the run would do well, and not meet with undue delay at Hongkong.

WHARF IMPROVEMENT AT SANDAKAN.

The proposed removal of the seat of the Government from Sandakan to Jesselton having been shelved *sine die*, it is stated that the Government propose taking immediate steps for the improvement of the wharf accommodation, a much needed act; the present wharf is to be completely reconstructed, and extensions are to be made. The sooner this is completed the better for the port, as the shipping frequenting here is steadily increasing, and every encouragement should be extended to it in the best interests of the territory.

U. S. ACTION AT SULU.

Again a Wee Bin steamer is reported to have been fined at Sulu, the *Teresa* being mulcted to the extent of \$1,000. Goods for the Sulu natives are supposed to be duty-free, and two cases of opium for the Sultan of Sulu were landed—though not on the port's manifest; the authorities promptly imposed a fine, as stated; as, however, Wee Bin's have given shippers to understand that another fine imposed on their vessels (the *Nam Yang* was recently fined \$500 for some trivial offence) at Sulu would mean their discontinuing calling there, the shippers themselves—though totally without interest in the case—made a pool, and paid the ship's fine. This is an example of the way in which the American authorities encourage (?) business with their ports.

THE TOBACCO OUTLOOK.

It is understood that Tawao Tobacco Estate will this season plant one hundred fields, against sixty last season. It is encouraging to see even this slight improvement, for things have not been too bright for planters here of late.

HONGKONG.

The Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations at Chittagong against arrivals from Aden have been withdrawn in the case of vessels leaving Aden after the 13th ult.

Sanitary-Inspector L. C. Brett appeared at the Magistracy on the 17th inst. to give evidence against the owners of 22 houses for neglecting to provide back-yards for their houses. A fine of \$15 was imposed in each case.

At the Magistracy on the 17th inst. Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik and Co. were summoned for not concreting the ground surfaces at 23 and 25, Caine Road, and a fine of \$10 was imposed in each case. They were ordered to complete the work within a month.

One of the gentlemen whose name was called as a juror at the Supreme Court on the 20th inst. was Mr. David Macrae. He claimed exemption on the ground that he was over 70 years of age, adding that he was also deaf and unable to hear the witnesses. He was excused, but the Chief Justice informed him that he must take steps to see that his name was taken off the jury list.

A retired trader named Tse King Hing appeared at the Magistracy on the 22nd instant with his head bandaged and his jacket covered with blood. He said that at about nine o'clock that morning he was buying fruit behind the Harbour Office, and had just paid for it when a man named Wong Tuk snatched \$5 from him and made off, after having pushed him down. He gave chase and the runaway turned round, picked up a brick, and threw it at his head. The man was shortly afterwards stopped by a constable. For stealing the money the man was sentenced to three months, and he was similarly punished for the assault, the terms to be consecutive.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 409 non-Chinese and 100 Chinese to the former institution, 194 non-Chinese and 2,006 Chinese to the latter.

After discharging the cargo of coals which she has brought out from Barry for the local government, the *Anapa* will make two trips to Japan for cargoes of the same material. Other coal transports are to follow the *Anapa* and bring out large consignments of coal for the use of the Navy here.

The enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Cheung Tak, the coolie who died from the injuries received by a fall from a verandah while endeavouring to escape from the police, who had raided a gambling house on the 15th, was concluded on the 23rd inst. Evidence as to the injuries received by the man was given by Dr. Bell, and left no doubt as to the cause of death.

On Tuesday afternoon a man named Tong Yung was observed leaving the Kowloon Godown with a parcel. A tallyman immediately afterwards found that a watch and chain, two jackets, and 71 cents belonging to him had been stolen. He accordingly chased the man, who was stopped by a constable and taken to the Police Station. On the 22nd instant the thief was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Indian Constable (851) Vageer Singh appeared at the Magistracy on the 21st inst. charged with assaulting Chang Sung, a coolie in the employ of the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. The couple had some words in Garden Road on the 18th inst. and the constable kicked the coolie in the small of the back. Mr. Hazeland said it was disgraceful that a constable of this colony should be guilty of such conduct, and imposed a fine of \$15, or a month. The fine was paid.

The guavas which grow in Mr. K. W. Mounsey's garden off Bonham Road seem to prove a great attraction to the coolies of that neighbourhood. One of them was caught up a tree on the 18th instant helping himself to the fruit. At the Magistracy on the 20th inst. he was sentenced to one month's hard labour, another coolie being sentenced to three weeks' hard labour for attempting to commit a larceny, Mr. Mounsey's guava trees being the temptation.

On the night of the 17th inst. a Chinaman was walking down Queen's Road Central when two men set upon him. One of them pressed him down while the other relieved him of a gold mounted rattan bangle, valued at \$7. Sergeant Noble secured the men soon afterwards, and they turned out to be bad characters who had already been in gaol. The following day Mr. Hazeland sentenced them to six months' hard labour and ordered them to be given 20 strokes each with the birch.

Several property owners appeared at the Magistracy on the 22nd inst. charged with neglecting notices ordering them to do certain drainage work in connection with their houses. Five were fined \$5 each, and two \$50 each. The two latter were Yung Hing Pong, owner of No. 11, Arbuthnot Road, and Cheong Ling Tai, owner of No. 9, Arbuthnot Road. When Cheong Ling Tai's name was called in the first instance there was no response, and the case was allowed to stand over for a while. On the name being called a second time there was still no response and a warrant for his arrest was granted. Immediately afterwards it was found that the man was already in the dock, where he had been placed for smoking in court. For this offence he was fined \$5.

Even the principal officers of the Police Force are not free from the attentions of those who covet other men's goods. On returning to his quarters on Tuesday Inspector Kemp found that two silver watches had been taken from a drawer in his absence. He had discharged his boy the previous day and his first impression was that out of revenge the boy had cleared off with the watches. The different pawn-shops in the city were visited, and ultimately Sergeant Terret came across one of the watches, and the pawnbroker identified a coolie from the Central Police Station as the man who had pawned it. The other watch was found among some paper under a staircase at the Police Station. Finding himself cornered the coolie admitted his guilt. He told Mr. Hazeland on the 23rd inst. that he took the watches because he was hard up. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

During the seven days between noon yesterday at noon of the preceding Friday only six fresh cases of plague were reported and eight deaths.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough inform us that the property at Kowloon (Inland Lot No. 549) was sold on the 21st instant to the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. at \$1.05 per foot.

Sergeant Dymond and a party of police visited No. 54, First Street, on Wednesday at 11 a.m., and found some men and women gambling with cards. They captured 14 of them, and on the 23rd inst. the gamblers were each fined \$5.

At the Magistracy on the 18th, Mr. Hazeland had before him Ng Chik Yat, alias Ng Kow, alias Antonio Aquino, clerk, who was charged that he "did on or about 15th December last, forge the signature of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and by means of such forgery did obtain the sum of \$6,000." The man was arrested in the Shameen, Canton, on the 16th inst., and brought down to Hongkong by Sergeant Terrett. He had cut his queue, was dressed in European clothes and was passing under an Italian name. He was remanded until Thursday.

Mr. Hazeland gave his decision at the Magistracy on the 18th inst. in the *Cheong Yuen* case. A quantity of goods were found on board on the return of the launch to the harbour, after she had been used for pirating one or two junks up the Canton River, and the goods were identified as part of the stolen property. The crew were accordingly arrested and charged with receiving the goods, well knowing them to have been stolen. The reason for acquitting the crew was that the larceny had been committed without the jurisdiction of the Court, and as there could be no larceny charge brought, there could be no charge of receiving.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	—	—
Amoy	198,068	141,853
Foochow	9,267,249	9,491,174
Canton	—	—
	9,465,317	9,633,027

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	—	—
Amoy	6,621,800	2,988,045
Foochow	3,532,433	2,506,869
	10,154,233	5,494,914

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	13,720,178	12,834,005
Kobe	6,498,079	7,154,042
	20,218,257	19,988,047

SILK.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	1,270	1,795
Canton	—	—
Yokohama	1,416	2,888
	2,686	4,683

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	11,600	24,021
Canton	—	—
Yokohama	607	1,693
	12,207	25,714

CAMPOR.

HONGKONG, 24th August.—The tone of the market has improved and prices are going up a little. Quotations for Formosa are:—\$92.50 to \$93.00; sales 350 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 24th August.—The weakness continues, and prices are further declining. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$7.55 to \$7.60	pci.
do. " 2, White.....	7.00 to 7.02	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ...	5.15 to 5.20	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	4.95 to 5.00	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	7.65 to 7.70	"
do. " 1, White.....	7.05 to 7.10	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ...	5.00 to 5.05	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	4.90 to 4.95	"
Foochow Sugar Candy	11.35 to 11.40	"
Shekloong "	9.90 to 9.95	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per *Algoa*, sailed 4th August. For San Francisco:—195 pkgs. tea.

Per *Doric*, sailed 7th August. For San Francisco:—200 pkgs. tea.

Per steamer *Calchas*, sailed 9th August. For London:—237 boxes, 1,363 half-chests, 6 packages tea from Amoy, 10,750 boxes=225,750 lbs. scented caper, 65 boxes=1,365 lbs. scented or pekoe, 4,668 bales hemp, 375 bales waste silk, 93 bales canes, 1,058 rolls matting, 5 casks wood oil, 300 casks preserves, 155 cases preserves, 25 cases vermilion, 6 cases personal effects, 160 cases bristles, 31 cases cigars, 20 cases essential oil, 19 cases blackwoodware, 100 cases p. l. fans, 167 and 68 bags shell, 899 pkgs. crackers, 55 pkgs. feathers, 45 pkgs. sundries. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk, 3 cases cigars and books. For London opt. Manchester:—150 bales waste silk. For London opt. Hamburg:—599 cases cassia lignea, 30 cases aniseed oil, 406 pkgs. canes, 46 pkgs. feathers. For London opt. Antwerp opt. Hamburg: 50 boxes gallnuts. For Hamburg:—50 cases shell.

Per steamer *Sarpedon*, sailed 11th August. For London:—1,214 bales hemp. For Liverpool:—6,049 bales hemp, 200 bales mats, 10 pkgs. sundries. For Manchester: 75 bales waste silk.

Per steamer *Albenga*, sailed 11th August. For New York:—5 cases ylang ylang, 22 cases Chinaware, 25 cases bristles, 33 bales rattanware, 35 cases human hair, 45 cases paper, 100 casks soy, 100 cases Saigon cassia, 120 bales rattanware, 126 bales canes, 131 casks nut oil, 164 cases Essential oil, 308 bales split bamboos, 350 bales broken cassia, 378 cases blackwoodware, 500 cases cassia, 1,960 pkgs. merchandise, 4,838 pkgs. crackers.

Per *Nippon Maru*, sailed 16th August. For San Francisco:—125 pkgs. tea from Foochow. For Pittsburg:—694 pkgs. (51,323 lbs.) tea from Foochow. For Chicago:—1,220 pkgs. (81,532 lbs.) tea from Foochow. For New York:—1,024 pkgs. (75,505 lbs.) tea from Foochow.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malta*, sailed 18th August. For London:—50 bales waste silk opt Manchester, 75 bales raw silk, 4 cases silk. For Lyons:—406 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—40 bales raw silk, 330 bales waste silk.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 24th August.—The position of the market is nearly the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.75 to 2.80
" Round, Good quality	2.90 to 2.95
" Long	3.25 to 3.30
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	2.90 to 2.95
" Garden, " No. 1 ...	3.20 to 3.25
" White	4.00 to 4.05
" Fine Cargo	4.10 to 4.15

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 24th August.—Among the sales reported during the month are the following:—

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$76.00 to \$102.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.....	2.05 to 2.15
7 lbs.....	2.30 to 2.40
8.4 lbs.....	2.90 to 3.05
9 to 10 lbs.....	3.80 to 4.65
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.....	2.60 to 2.80
58 to 60 ".....	3.25 to 4.00
64 to 66 ".....	4.30 to 5.10
Fine.....	5.20 to 7.80
Book-folds.....	4.40 to 6.30
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.78 to 1.60
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord y.....	1.70 to 1.85
7lbs. (32 ").....	2.00 to 2.20
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.....	1.90 to 2.10
7lbs. (32 ").....	2.40 to 2.80
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.).....	2.80 to 3.50
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.....	4.20 to 7.10

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.....	1.55 to 5.00
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Brocades—Dyed.....

	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted.....	0.08½ to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in.....	0.22½ to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.20 to 0.22½

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk.....	0.36 to 2.50
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WOOLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.80 to 1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....	1.25 to 2.50
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet.....	6.40 to 10.00
Assorted.....	6.50 to 10.10
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.50 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches.....	8.00 to 20.00
Assorted.....	8.00 to 20.00
Orleans—Plain.....	8.50 to 10.00
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.....	4.00 to 18.00

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod.....	4.80 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.).....	4.80 to —
Swedish Bar.....	7.00 to —
Small Round Rod.....	5.50 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.....	5.75 to —
Wire 5/25.....	8.00 to —
Old Wire Rope.....	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop.....	10.00 to —
Australian.....	10.00 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz.....	14/20 oz. 37.00 to —
Vivian's.....	14/20 oz. 37.00 to —
Elliot's.....	14/20 oz. 37.00 to —
Composition Nails.....	60.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	38.00 to —
Tin.....	59.00 to —
	per box.
Tin-Plates.....	7.50 to —
	per cwt. case
Steel ½ to ¾.....	6.75 to —

SUNDRIES—

	per picul
Quicksilver.....	157.00 to —
	per box
Window Glass.....	5.50 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil.....	2.57½ to —

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 24th August.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer.....	2/0½
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2/0 5/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.....	2/0½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.....	2/0 7/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	2/0½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight.....	2/0½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2.54½
Credits, 4 months' sight.....	2.59½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand.....	2.07
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	49½
Credits, 60 days' sight.....	50½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer.....	151½
Bank, on demand.....	151½

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer.....	151½
Bank, on demand.....	151½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight.....	71½
Private, 30 days' sight.....	72½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand.....	1 p.c. pm.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand.....	2 p.c. pm.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand.....	½ p.c. pm.
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ON BATAVIA.—

On demand.....	121½
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ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand.....	3½ p.c. pm.
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ON SAIGON.—

On demand.....	3 p.c. pm.
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ON BANGKOK.—

On demand.....	60
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate... 9.80

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael... 52.75

BAR SILVER, per oz..... 28½

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 24th August.—A small general business has been transacted during the week, but there is nothing of any importance to report. Rates continue steady and the market quiet.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghaies have improved to 302 per cent. premium, ex dividend, and a few shares have changed hands at that rate. The latest London quotation is £57. Nationals have been placed at \$27.

MARINE INSURANCES.—No business to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—The market continues dull with sellers of both Hongkongs and Chinas at quotations.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have improved to \$30 with sales and close steady at that rate. Indo-Chinas have changed hands at \$75 and \$77 cash, and at \$78½ and \$79 for December, closing much firmer at \$79 cash. Douglasses have ruled rather firmer and after sales at \$40 and \$40½, a small unsatisfied demand has put the rate up to \$42½, at which the market closes steady. China and Manilas remain neglected, while China Mutuals continue in demand at quotations without bringing any shares on the market.

REFINERIES.—The market is quite neglected, with no sales of either China Sugars or Luzons to report.

MINING.—The market has ruled very dull, and with the exception of small sales of Jelebus, Olivers, and Punjoms at quotations, there is nothing to report under this heading.

DOCKS WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled rather firmer at 500 per cent. premium ex dividend, in the absence of business though the rate is more or less nominal. Kowloon Wharfs changed hands in the early part of the week at \$91 and \$90 (old issue); later, however, the market weakened and at the close shares are obtainable in small lots at \$90 old and \$60 new. Wanchais are still enquired for at quotation and small sales are reported.

LANDS HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled very firm with buyers and but few sellers at \$160 to \$165, at which latter rate market closes steady. Hotels continue quiet and neglected with sellers at \$123 and no sales to report. The directors, subject to the confirmation of the shareholders, propose to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. for half-year ended 30th June, to write off \$20,000 to transfer to reserve \$15,000, to set aside for repairs \$10,000 and to carry forward \$1,794.71. West Points have found buyers at \$47½. Humphreys have ruled quiet with sellers and no sales at \$11.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been in good demand and a fair number have changed hands at \$20½ cash and \$-0½ for 31st instant, also at \$21½ for 31st December, the market closing steady at \$20½ to \$20½. Watsons have changed hands at \$15½ and Watkins at \$10.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		[502½, ex d., bys.]
Hongkong & S'hai.....	\$125	302 p. ct. prem. =
China & Japan, ordy.....	24	21.
Do. deferred.....	21	25 5s.
Natl. Bank of China.....		
A. Shares.....		\$27, buyers
B. Shares.....	28	\$27, buyers
Foun. Shares.....	28	\$20.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.....	21	\$1½, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.....	10	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.....	10	\$9.50, sales
China Sugar.....	\$100	\$112, ex div.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
International.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Laou Kung Mow.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee.....	Tls. 500	Tls. 875.
Yahloong.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Hongkong.....	\$100	\$22, sellers
Dairy Farm.....	\$6	\$8½.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.....	\$25	\$48.
Green Island Cement.....	\$10	\$20½.
H. & C. Bakery.....	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas.....	210	\$118.
Hongkong Electric.....	\$10	\$10½, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways.....	\$100	\$170, buyers
Hongkong Hotel.....	\$50	\$123.
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$163.
H. & K. Wharf & G.....	\$50	\$89, bys., \$60, sela.
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$150, buyers
H. & W. Dock.....	\$125	500 p. ct. prem. =
Insurance—		[750, ex div.]
Canton.....	\$50	\$131, sellers
China Fire.....	\$20	\$76.
China Traders'.....	\$25	\$57, sellers
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$295, sellers
North-China.....	225	Tls. 165, sellers
Straits.....	\$20	\$1.
Union.....	\$50	\$255.
Yangtze.....	\$60	\$121, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.....	\$50	\$165, buyers
Humphreys Estate.....	\$10	\$11, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.....	\$30	\$25½.
West Point Building.....	\$50	\$47½.
Luzon Sugar.....	\$100	\$86.
Mining—		
Charbonnages.....	Fcs. 250	\$250, buyers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian.....	\$3	10 cents
Do. Preference.....	\$1	40 cents
Jelebu.....	\$5	\$9, buyers
Queen's Mines Ltd.....	25c.	\$17, cents, buyers
Olivers Mines, A.....	\$5	\$3.
Do. B.....	\$4½	\$2½, sellers
Punjoni.....	\$8	\$5½, sellers
Do. Preference.....	\$1	\$1.
Raubs.....	16s. 10d.	\$55, sellers
New Amoy Dock.....	\$6½	\$20½, sellers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila.....	\$50	{ \$65, old sellers
China Mutual Pref.....	210	{ \$18, sellers
China Ordinary.....	210	{ \$11, buyers
Do.....	25	{ \$10 10s., buyers
Douglas Steamship.....	\$50	{ \$5 5s., buyers
H. Canton and M.....	\$15	{ \$42½, buyers
Indo-China S. N.....	\$10	{ \$30.
Shell Transport and Trading Co.....	2100	{ \$78, buyers
Star Ferry.....	\$10	{ \$200, sellers
Tebrun Planting Co.....	\$5	{ \$18, sellers
Do.....	\$3	{ \$4½, sellers
United Asbestos.....	\$4	{ \$5, sellers
D.....	\$10	{ \$9½, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse.....	\$37½	{ \$20.
Watkins, Ltd.....	\$10	{ \$59, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.....	\$10	{ \$10, sales
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.....	\$5	{ \$15½, sales & sela.
Co., Ltd.....		{ \$5½, buyers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Chusan (str.), Rhipeus (str.), Glaucus (str.), Prometheus (str.), Java (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—Ernest Simons (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Ision (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—Prins Heinrich (str.).
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Königsberg (str.), Sazonia (str.), Sibiria (str.), Serbia (str.), Bamberg (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Olympia (str.), Biojun Maru (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—Empress of India (str.).
FOR PORTLAND, O.—Braemar (str.).
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Coptic (str.), America Maru (str.), City of R. de Janeiro (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

August—

ARRIVALS.

17, Umta, British transport, from Taku.
 17, Fultala, British transport, from Calcutta.
 17, Sunda, British transport, from Calcutta.
 18, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
 18, Tiger, Norw. str., from Kutchinotzu.
 18, Banca, British str., from Foochow.
 18, Machaon, British str., from Liverpool.
 18, Muttra, British transport, from Bombay.
 18, City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
 18, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
 18, Uganda, British transport, from Taku.
 19, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.
 19, Decima, German str., from Iloilo.
 19, Ula, British transport, from Calcutta.
 19, Clive, British transport, from Bombay.
 19, Nanchang, British str., from Hongay.
 20, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
 20, A. Apear, British str., from Calcutta.
 20, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Amoy.
 20, Stromboli, Italian cruiser, from Singapore.
 20, Upada, British transport, from Calcutta.
 20, Giava, Italian transport, from Naples.
 20, Marco Minghette, Italian transport, from Naples.
 20, Singapore, Italian transport, from Naples.
 20, Cazengo, Portuguese transp., from Macao.
 20, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
 20, Pakhoi, British str., from Moji.
 20, Saxonia, German str., from Hamburg.
 21, Empress of India, Brit. str., from V'couver.
 21, Hsinohi, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, Nevara, British transport, from Taku.
 21, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 21, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
 21, Teenkai, British str., from Moji.
 21, Sibiria, German str., from Hamburg.
 22, Weimar, German str., from Shanghai.
 22, Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
 22, Taifu, German str., from Iloilo.
 22, Tetartos, German str., from Iloilo.
 22, Antillian, British transp., from Cape Town.
 22, Vadala, British transport, from Taku.
 22, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.
 22, Islanda, British transport, from Taku.
 22, City of Cambridge, British transport, from Bombay.
 22, Braemar, British str., from Portland.
 22, Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 22, Kutsang, British str., from Moji.
 22, Chiynen, Amr. str., from Shanghai.
 22, Rhipous, Dutch str., from Shanghai.
 22, Preussen, German str., from Shanghai.
 22, Carthage, Brit. hospital ship, from S'pore.
 22, Bingo Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
 22, Holstein, German str., from Iloilo.
 23, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
 23, Esang, British str., from Moji.
 23, Macedonia, British str., from Moji.
 23, Telemachus, British str., for Singapore.
 23, Hertha, German cruiser, from Swatow.
 23, Charterhouse, British str., from Singapore.
 23, Malacca, British str., from London.
 23, Vorenig, Russian Volunteer Fleet, from Singapore.
 23, Sandakan, German str., from Sandakan.
 23, Britonmart, British gunboat, from S'pore.
 23, Strombus, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
 23, Sirsa, British transport, from Taku.
 23, Kongbang, German str., from Bangkok.
 24, Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.
 24, Alcious, British str., from Singapore.
 24, C. S. John Penders, Brit. str., from S'pore.
 24, Fazilka, British transport, from Calcutta.
 24, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 24, Chowtai, British str., from Bangkok.
 24, Duke of Portland, British transport, for Shanghai.

August—

DEPARTURES.

17, Hermes, Norw. str., for Canton.
 18, Malta, British str., for Europe.
 18, Parramatta, British str., for Shanghai.
 18, Benlawers, British str., for Nagasaki.
 18, Rosetta, British str., for Yokohama.
 18, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 18, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
 18, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 18, Tientsin, British str., for Moji.
 18, Kirkdale, British str., for Philippine Islands.
 19, Maidsuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 19, Kweiyang, British str., for Hongay.

19, Chittagong, British str., for Saigon.
 19, Tailee, German str., for Amoy.
 19, Umta, British transport, for Calcutta.
 19, Fultala, British transport, for Taku.
 19, Franz Ferdinand, Aust. str., for Trieste.
 19, Taishun, Amr. str., for Newchwang.
 20, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
 21, Volute, British str., for Palambang.
 21, Uganda, British transport, for Calcutta.
 22, Sunda, British transport, for Shanghai.
 22, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Hsinchi, British str., for Canton.
 22, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Muttra, British transport, for Taku.
 22, Uganda, British transport, for Calcutta.
 22, Ula, British transport, for Taku.
 22, Clive, British transport, for Taku.
 22, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.
 23, Cazengo, Portuguese transp., for S'pore.
 23, Stromboli, Italian cruiser, for Taku.
 23, Singapore, Italian transport, for Taku.
 23, Giava, Italian transport, for Taku.
 23, Marco Minghette, Ital. transp., for Taku.
 23, Weimar, German str., for Europe.
 23, Preussen, German str., for Shanghai.
 23, Hue, Fren. str., for Kwangchowwan.
 23, Kiukiang, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Taiyuan, British str., for Yokohama.
 23, Mongkut, German str., for Bangkok.
 23, Banca, British str., for London.
 23, Upada, British transport, for Taku.
 23, Valada, British transport, for Calcutta.
 23, Islanda, British transport, for Calcutta.
 24, Sibiria, German str., for Yokohama.
 24, Hermes, Norw. str., for Hongay.
 24, Quarta, German str., for Saigon.
 24, Machaon, British str., for Shanghai.
 24, Nevasa, British transport, for Calcutta.
 24, Bingo Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 24, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Parramatta*, for Hongkong, from London, Messrs. Evans, H. Woodward, W. H. Muir, E. H. Bonner, 2nd-Lieut. G. T. Carghill, 2nd-Lieut. W. H. Kitto, Mrs. Cleland and infant, Mr. H. R. George, S.M.R.E., and Mr. Fitzpatrick, S.M.R.E.; from Brindisi, Lieut. Cox; from Bombay, Mr. C. Abdoola; from Singapore, Messrs. C. S. Armstrong, L. H. Winton, John Carl Foder, Aloof Barkowsky, Franzinthe Schmidlueke, John Hughes and Carl Gustave Way; for Shanghai, from London, 2nd-Lieut. H. L. Binghy, 2nd-Lieut. E. D. Carr Harris; from Marseilles, Capt. Dyer, Messrs. G. H. Jones, J. Cowen and F. Bruce; from Brindisi, Messrs. Nasselli and G. Whiting; from Port Said, Mr. L. Jones Watt; from Singapore, Messrs. E. C. Pepper, J. F. Bell, K. W. Bean, Miss Graham and servant, Messrs. J. C. Scott and L. Wishart; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Mr. H. Handleman; for Yokohama, from Bombay, Mr. A. G. Hudson.

Per *Ula*, from Calcutta, Lieut.-Col. A. Phayre, Capt. Alexander, Lieut. Hopwood, Lieut. Long, Lieut. Hunter, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and Lieut. McGilchrist, I.M.S.

Per *Muttra*, from Bombay, Major Steele, Major Thompson, Lieut. Garratt and Sub-Comdr. Jacobs.

Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco, Capt. O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., Messrs. O. Maton and M. L. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Messrs. E. H. Borek, F. Reiler, Sirevaag, Karl Johanson, Glass and L. L. Hopkins.

Per *Clive*, from Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Cooke Collis, Capt. Holland and Gilbert, Lieuts. Barrall, Stanley Clarke, Jennings, Lieut. Drew, Lieut. Hutchison, I.M.S., Capt. Spencer and Pinchard, Misses Waterhouse and Hill and Regiment of 39th Pioneers, with followers.

Per *Upada*, from Calcutta, Captain C. S. Stack and 2nd Lieut. E. M. Mayne, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Lieut. Thomson, Indian Medical Service.

Per *Empress of India*, for Hongkong, from Vancouver, Messrs. G. C. Vanderkeft, C. Ewens and Capt. des Vœux; from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Caldwell, 2 children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Longuet; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Davis and infant, Mr. A. Heiman, Mrs. Dallas and Mrs. Lay.

Per *Kanagawa Maru*, from Yokohama, &c., Madame Muller, Mr. G. T. Hare and Captain Dauncey.

Per *Kwanglee*, from Shanghai, Mr. Geo. McBain.

Per *Weimar*, from Yokohama, for Genoa, Prof. Dr. G. Volken and Prof. R. G. Watkins; from Kobe, for Hamburg, Dr. and Mrs. Keampf; from Nagasaki, for Penang, Mrs. Honda Okiwa, Mrs. Ominie, Mrs. Simo-Tayshui, Mrs. Toku Katouki and Miss Okiwa and child; for Deli, Mrs. Shigo Sohogaschino; for Naples, Mr. P. Calani; for Genoa, Mr. Dreesemeier, Mrs. H. Radzimska and Mr. A. Gowdzowski; for Antwerp, Mr. Johnson; for London, Mrs. Brown and children; for Hamburg, Miss E. Wallin, Messrs. Achicus, F. Prieynitz, R. Klauke and Eichhorn; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mrs. Th. Tatlock and child, Mrs. Way and child and Mr. J. Tatlock; for Genoa, Mrs. A. Neubert, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hooser, Mr. E. Cloussan; for London, Mrs. Drummond and family, Mr. and Mrs. Calver and daughter, Mrs. F. Webster, Mrs. Donnie and children, Mrs. H. O. Shen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pounall; for Hamburg, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lindberg and children, Mr. and Mrs. Berry and children, Miss Prytz, Miss Fogelklou and Miss Holth.

Per *Preussen*, for Hongkong, from Genoa, Prof. Dr. F. Rinne, Mr. Bergingenieur Kegel, Mrs. A. Kuhn, Mrs. and Miss R. Borek, Messrs. F. Eberins, W. A. M. Voorbeytel and A. Hamilton; from Penang, Mr. L. Cocke and Mrs. Schwalm; from Singapore, Miss K. Fistler and Mr. Z. Wertmann; for Shanghai, from Bremen, Messrs. R. and Robert Mueller, Feuerwerker Hartwig, Pahlow, Polizeiwachtmeister Hellmers and Schweimer; from Southampton, Messrs. G. Peace and W. A. Simmons; from Genoa, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Freiherr von der Goltz, Baron von Bohlen, Messrs. C. Dobrikow, H. Hagge, C. Mathiasen, E. L. Rhein, J. L. Rohde and E. C. Young; from Naples, Mr. Hauptmann von Osnobischin; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mueller, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Seidmann; from Singapore, Mr. S. Rowell; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwartz and child; for Kobe, from Bremen, Miss Frida Wehrmann; from Genoa, Mr. A. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kuhn and Miss C. Kuhn; for Yokohama, from Southampton, Mr. Hans Ziegler; from Genoa, Messrs. Ed. Dittmann, E. Hallier, P. Heidenreich and K. Pieper.

Per *Bingo Maru*, from London and Singapore, Messrs. Begg, Lynch, Haggard and Capt. G. E. P. Cook.

Per *Molacca*, from London, 2nd-Lieut. R. H. M. Watson and W. O. B. Webb, Civil Surgeons G. Coke, G. Orcoran, F. Young, C. Grant and Mr. Carmichael and servant.

Per *Vorenig*, from Aden, &c., Drs. Konarjewky and Brandenburg, Consul Borisoff, Col. Ramatowsky, Lieut. Geltenko, Messrs. German, Bjosovsky and Atera.

DEPARTED.

Per *Rosetta*, from Bombay, for Yokohama, Mr. A. G. Hudson; from Singapore, for Nagasaki, Mr. H. Handleman; from Hongkong, Messrs. Ip Chun Ting and Ip Sue Kai; for Kobe, Messrs. Wong Yow Nam and Wong Sam; for Yokohama, Mr. F. J. Hallard.

Per *Parramatta*, from London for Shanghai, Second-Lieut. E. D. Carr Harrisand; from Marseilles, Captain Dyer; from Port Said, Mr. L. H. Jones Wall; from Marseilles, Messrs. G. H. Jones, J. Cowen and F. Bruce; from Brindisi, Messrs. Vasselli and G. Whiting; from Singapore, Messrs. E. C. Pepper, J. F. Bell, K. W. Bean, J. C. Scott, L. Wishart, and Miss Graham; from Hongkong, Mr. J. D. J. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Leffingwell, Mr. H. Oldham, Mr. F. J. Dymond and Mr. J. E. Taft.

Per *Malta*, from Kobe, for London, Mrs. A. Wright and son; from Shanghai, Mrs. Morton Jones and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Whittall and infant, Revs. Jackson and Boulden, Rev. and Mrs. Ford and infant; for Colombo, Messrs. A. W. Willis and J. Leeson; from Hongkong for London, Mr. Stephen Hopes, R.N., Lieut. A. M. Moore, R.N., Messrs. Alfred Collyer, R.N., Elli Willis, R.N. and W. Machell; for Penang, Mr. and Mrs. Leong Fee and family; for Singapore, Mr. Loke Fie Chee, Mr. and Mrs. Loke Long Sie, Mr. Lan Poy Wan, Mr. Lan Lung Quong, Mrs. Lan See, Mrs. Ting See, Mrs. Ho See, Miss Loke Moy, Mr. A. Hulshoff and Mr. A. C. Harper.

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